The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.....NO. 6546. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1872.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

POLITICAL.

The Greeley Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Senator Brownlow on the Aspect of the Canvass.

More Prominent Democrats Declaring for Grant.

The Management of the National Finances.

Movements Among Local Political Organizations Yesterday.

The Meeting To-Night.

All voters interested in maintaining an honest national Government should attend the Republican mass-meeting to be held this evening at the Cooper Institute. It will be the first of the regular weekly meetings proposed for the remainder of the canvass, and cannot fail to be interesting. Hon. Marshall Jewell, Governor of Connecticut, will be the principal speaker, and his address will be devoted to a consideration of the leading issues of the day, beside alluding to the recent calumnies against President Grant. Gen. Thomas B. Van Buren, of New-Jersey, will also speak to-night, so that the meeting will be an interesting and important one.

Emil Sauer's Letter of Acceptance.

The following letter has been sent by Mr. Emil Sauer, Elector at large on the Republican ticket, to the note informing him of his nomination at Utica:

Hon. W. A. Wheeler, President of the Republican State Convention:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your kind note of the 24th ult., informing me of my nomination as Elector at large by the Republican State Convention. It affords me great pleasure to accept the nomination, and to tender my sincerest thanks to the members of the Convention—not only for the confidence manifested toward myself, but more so for their just recognition of the German-American element of our State population. Allow me to add that, under no consideration, would I have accepted a nomination imposing upon me in case of my election more than a temporary duty—nor would I have deemed it consistent with my honor as a man, and my convictions as a citizen, to take this departure from my Democratic friends, if that party had not sealed its fate by an alliance which seems to me unnatural, corrupt and, in its logical developments, disastrous to the best interests of the Republic. I prefer Grant and Wilson because I believe that through the election of the Philadelphia nominees the policy of the Administration will not be embarrassed by the dead weight of an incongruous element; that it will be more liberal by the experience gained from the past and present; that it will fully restore peace and harmony between the North and South, and preserve that security and stability in regard to the financial affairs of this country which have been a blessing to our people and an honor to our Government.

Believe me yours, truly, EMIL SAUER.

The Greeley Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Of Chauncey M. Depew, the Greeley candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who is now associated with Mr. Kernan on the mongrel State ticket, the Syracuse *Journal* says: "He once held an honored position in the Republican Party, by which he was elected to the office of Secretary of State in 1863. Few young men in this State then had fairer prospects of being promoted to still higher positions of trust. But subsequently failing to secure a renomination, (Gen. Barlow having been nominated in his stead,) he became an *habitué* of the lobby at Albany, and frittered away the brilliant reputation which he had before had. Every Winter since then he has been found at his post in the infamous 'third house.' Disappointment at not receiving recognition from the President, in the way of an appointment to office, carried him over to the bolters. Now the Democrats and Republican renegades take up this *habitué* of the Albany lobby, and propose to make him President of the Senate of the Empire State! This, indeed, looks like reform! Let the people contrast this man with the gallant Robinson, and judge discriminately of their respective merits."

Letter from Senator Brownlow.

In a recent letter, Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee, says: "At no time, hitherto, in Tennessee or throughout the country, have the prospects of the National Republican Party been brighter and more glorious than now. 'Victory is in the air,' as the New-York *Tribune* said before the North Carolina election, and the glorious Republican victory which was in the North Carolina air pervades the atmosphere in all parts of the country. I have no idea that Greeley and Brown will carry more than five or seven States, and the corrupt coalition which brought about their candidacy will be more disgracefully beaten than has ever been any party in the history of this country. Our grand old party could beat the Kuklux Democracy if it were reinforced by forty times the Greeley apostates who rally to its piratical flag."

Another Prominent Illinois Democrat for Grant.

Mr. S. Ashton, a lifelong Democrat, of Chicago, has published a letter in which, alluding to the Louisville Convention, and explaining his own position, he says:

"While I believe the many distinguished gentlemen who participated in the proceedings of that Convention were desirous of preserving intact the organization of the old Democratic Party, still I believe that united action against the so-called Liberal Party, in the support of the regular Republican ticket, will best preserve the principles of true Democracy; therefore, in my judgment, it is the duty of every patriotic Democrat and good citizen to so vote and act as to prevent so great a calamity to our country and its prosperity as would be the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency. Therefore, I shall give my vote to Gen. Grant, and what little influence I may have shall be used for the success of the Republican Party."

The Missouri Nominations.

The Republican ticket for State officers, &c., in Missouri is hailed with enthusiasm. The St. Louis *Globe* says: "It means the redemption of the State. Like the election of Grant, the success of the ticket is a conclusion foregone." The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "With such a ticket as we have selected, and upon the issues presented by our platform, we enter the contest in Missouri with a purpose to redeem the State from the misrule we now suffer at the hands of those who have betrayed the public interests." And Hon. Henry T. Blow, Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee, has sent the following telegram to the National Committee:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1.

Hon. E. D. Morgan, Chairman National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York:

Our State Convention nominated, viz.: Senator John B. Henderson for Governor, and the strongest ticket for State officers ever presented to the voters of Missouri. Convention very enthusiastic. We are bound to elect our National and State tickets. HENRY T. BLOW.

Judge McCalmont for Grant.

Judge John S. McCalmont, of Franklin, Penn., a graduate of West Point Academy, and a life-long Democrat, has declared for Grant. Upon the breaking out of the war he resigned from the Bench, and went into the army, serving during the war with distinction. At the close of hostilities he quietly resumed the practice of his profession, and was soon after again chosen to preside upon the Bench. Up to the time of the present campaign he has clung to Democracy with unwavering tenacity. The Pittsburg *Commercial* says, that probably no man in his section of the State has ever been considered more consistent politically, and that he carries with him now into his new party relations hundreds of voters in the northern counties. In a brief address at a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, in Franklin, last week, he said: "I have been a Democrat so long as they acted in harmony with my ideas. I am no sudden convert, but made up my mind to support Gen. Grant more than six months ago. I have not so made up my mind from personal reasons, but because I have looked upon him as the best man to fill the position—not exactly in comparison with Mr. Greeley, but I have looked all over our country in its present condition of peace and prosperity, and while having great respect for many good men in both parties, I have arrived at this conclusion, that Gen. Grant is the safest and best man in the whole country to elect as President for the next four years."

The Management of the National Finances.

In reply to a friend who insisted that his opposition to Greeley is a support of Grant, Alexander H. Stephens says: "Mr. Stephens knows the defensible and indefensible points in Gen. Grant's Administration much better than those who cry so loudly against the 'rottenness' and 'extravagance' in its financial management; and that the monstrous 'frauds' and 'usurpations' of the Fifteenth Amendment and the Enforcement acts are the 'dead issues' of the war. When Mr. Stephens is attacked for not assailing the Administration upon points on which he knows no successful assault can be made, is he not to speak the truth in assigning his reasons for not joining in such an assault? When Mr. Stephens joins in an assault it will be upon points where there can be no disastrous repulse upon the exhibition of the facts, merits and truth of the case. Is it not true that Gen. Grant's Administration has paid over three hundred millions of the public debt and lessened the taxes over three hundred millions of dollars besides? What then can be made before an intelligent public of the cry ever so vociferously made of 'rottenness' and 'extravagance' in the face of these facts?"

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Republicans of the First District of Georgia have nominated Andrew Sloan for Congress. The Democrats of the Second District of the same State have nominated Gen. A. J. Wright for Congress....The call for the Iowa Straight-out Democratic State Convention says it will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 25, for the purpose of nominating a Presidential electoral ticket and a State ticket of undefiled Democrats, and of perfecting their State organization....Gratz Brown has promised to speak at one or two places in Mississippi and Arkansas as soon as able....The Republicans of the Tenth District of Missouri have nominated Ira B. Hyde for Congress....Ex-Gov. R. M. Patton, of Alabama, says he would not accept a nomination for Governor or for any other political office from any party whatever....Col. H. H. Sneed is an Anti-Greeley Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second District of Texas. He has many supporters....Wyoming is reported to have elected the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress by 400 or 500 majority....Matthew Griffin is again the Republican nominee for the Assembly in the Second District of Delaware County....The Republicans of the First District of Onondaga County have nominated Mr. William H. H. Gere for Assembly. In the Second District Mr. George W. Rayner is the nominee.

Kernan's Bad Record.

Of the Confederates' candidate for Governor the Ogdensburg *Journal* says: "He is a life-long Democrat of the strictest sect. He is a prominent lawyer, and has filled several public positions, among them member of the State Legislature and member of Congress. He has always been a warm friend of Horatio Seymour and a politician of his school. He was a bitter opponent of the war from beginning to end, even to the Copperhead standard, and is therefore the proper man to hold up the banner of the opponents of Gen. John A. Dix."

The Candidate from the Lobby.

Of Chauncey M. Depew, the Confederate candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, the Buffalo *Express* says: "He it was who manipulated the Assembly last Winter, when a bill which was rejected in the morning, during one of the last days of the session, was taken up and passed by a large majority, without amendment, in the afternoon of the same day. This bill in effect released the New-York Central Railroad Company from the payment of heavy judgments pending in the Courts, and authorized it to raise its passenger fare from two to three cents per mile, although the title of the bill gave no such indication, neither was it so expressed—at least not clearly—in the body of the bill. The bill, and the manner of its passage, together formed such a monstrous piece of legislative iniquity that Gov. Hoffman has refused to approve it. Soon after the adjournment of the Legislature he gave the friends and opponents of the bill a chance to be heard upon its merits. Depew appeared in behalf of the Company, and urged the executive to give the bill his official approval. The Governor's reply must still be ringing in the ears of the pertinacious lobbyist. 'You ask me,' said Gov. Hoffman, 'to sanction a fraud.' He was asked, he said, to approve a bill which concealed important matter not indicated in its title. If this bill becomes a law, he added, then the Railroad Company will not only be released from heavy obligations imposed by the Courts, but a large number of litigants will be made responsible to the Company for expenses incurred in defending the claims against it. Under these circumstances the Governor assured Mr. Depew that he could not and would not approve the bill."

A New Grant and Wilson Campaign Club in the Seventeenth Assembly District.

A large number of the members of the old Monitor Club met last evening at No. 305 West Forty-second-street for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Mr. Michael Hatton presided. James O'Rourke was elected President; Edward Kenney, Secretary, and P. J. Fleury, Treasurer. The Philadelphia nominations were indorsed by acclamation, and a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions commendatory of the course of Alderman S. B. H. Vance. A resolution was also passed tendering a vote of thanks to Senator James O'Brien for his unflinching fidelity to the interests of the working men and his perseverance in bringing the corruptions of the Tammany Ring to an end. About forty new names were enrolled, many of them having been staunch Democrats, but now determined to use every honorable effort to secure the election of Grant and Wilson. Horace Greeley was repudiated in the most emphatic manner, and three cheers given for Grant and Wilson.

The Germans of the Second Assembly District.

The Second Assembly District German Grant and Wilson Campaign Club met last night at No. 14 North William-street. The President, Adam Machem, occupied the Chair. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the State nominations made at the Utica Convention. Favorable reports were received from the Committee on Mass-meeting and Banner-raising, which will take place on Friday, 20th inst., when eminent speakers will deliver addresses.

Eleventh District Republicans—Grand Rally in Republican Hall.

The Eleventh District Grant and Wilson Club held the first of a projected series of public meetings last evening, at their headquarters at Republican Hall, in which at the opening hour there was a numerous audience. As the meeting progressed the number of auditors increased, and half an hour after the commencement standing-room only was attainable. Judge Lathrop called the meeting to order, and introduced Mr. Anthony Allaire, who met with a generous reception.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith followed, with a vigorous comparison between the public records of the candidates, and a forcible allusion to the plurality of leaders in the Anti-Grant party, his concluding allusion to the verdict of the States already heard from arousing great enthusiasm.

Col. T. B. Thorp came next, and after reviewing the history of the political parties of the country, pointed to Gen. Grant as the means through which the loftiest designs of the Republican Party had been achieved; how, as a civil ruler, he had recognized the universal freedom written in the Constitution; and how, under his Administration the colored people had become good and useful citizens. In discussing the opposition elements, the speaker lost his seriousness, and his humorous comparisons provoked great merriment, but toward the close he returned to the original ground, and exhorted that no change be made in an Administration which had brought only peace and prosperity to the land. The meeting lasted over two hours, and was in every respect a most encouraging success to the Club, under whose auspices it was held.

The Appomattox Grant Club.

The Appomattox Grant Club of the Nineteenth Ward assembled last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, Geo. N. Williams, Esq., in the chair. From 300 to 400 members were in attendance, and the enthusiasm demonstrated for Grant and Wilson was unbounded. A large number of citizens joined the Club, which now numbers upward of 900 members. B. Van Riper, of Jersey City, made a stirring address, advocating the election of Grant and Wilson, as the only chance to keep the country in a safe condition. He said that Grant always remembered his comrades, and there are many one-legged soldiers employed at Washington. In conclusion he hoped that each member would use every means in his power to secure votes for the true Republican candidates.

Mr. Henry P. Mott and Col. Charles S. Spencer then delivered brief addresses, after which the President stated that he had received an invitation from the Republican Association of the district for the Club to attend a grand ratification meeting, to take place on Friday next at No. 1,200 Third-avenue. The meeting adjourned, giving three rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson.

Payment for Their Slaves.

The *Saratogian* says that a gentleman in Saratoga has received a letter from his brother in Louisiana urging him to go for Greeley on the ground that if he is elected he (the Southerner) will get paid for the slaves he lost by the war. One or two other instances of the same kind have come to its knowledge.

Grand Republican Mass-Meeting at Nyack.

An excursion train will run from Turner's to Nyack to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, to accommodate those persons who desire to attend the grand mass-meeting at Nyack, which will be addressed by Hon. Roscoe Conkling upon the political issues of the day.

The train leaves Turner's at 12 o'clock noon, and stops at all intermediate stations. The train returning leaves Nyack at 6 P. M., stopping at all stations. The regular train leaving Jersey City at 1¾ P. M. will arrive in time for the meeting, and passengers by that train can return by the 6½ o'clock P. M. train, making connection at Upper Piermont. It is expected that large delegations from New-York will attend the mass-meeting. The speaking begins at 3 o'clock P. M.

Enthusiastic Republican Rally in the Twenty-First District.

Under the auspices of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association, of which Mr. William Haw, Jr., is President, one of the most successful and enthusiastic meetings of the campaign took place last evening in Harlem, in One Hundred and Sixteenth-street. A series of resolutions, indorsing Grant and Wilson and pledging the Club's support, were passed amid great enthusiasm.

Col. A. P. Ketcham briefly reviewed the issues in the campaign, pictured the direful result should Greeley be elected, and earnestly appealed to his hearers to vote for the Republican standard-bearers.

Gen. William A. Darling said that the election of Mr. Greeley, if it would not cause another war, would bring about disasters equally calamitous.

Col. A. W. Tenney, in a short speech, made many telling points against the Greeley party, and asked his hearers whether they would vote for the men who stood by the nation and vindicated its honor, or those who are trafficing for place, and will sell their honor to get it.

Mr. Robert Crow and Mr. Henry C. Robinson also addressed the meeting, and a glee club sang patriotic music between the speeches.

The Colored Voters of the Fifteenth Ward Organized.

The basement of Bethel Church, Sullivan-street, was thronged last night with an enthusiastic assemblage of the colored voters of the Fifteenth Ward, who organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Association. Dr. McDonough presided. A large number of prominent white citizens were also present. Eloquent addresses were made by Col. Chas. S. Spencer, Prof. G. W. Clark, Hon. John Lawson, Rev. Henry Highland Garnett, and others. The Fifteenth Ward Colored Grant and Wilson Campaign Club then organized with the following officers: Asa Francis, President; John J. Zuille, Vice-President; John Jeffrey, Secretary; John Butler, Assistant Secretary; D. K. McDonough, Treasurer. Resolutions repudiating the assertion that the colored voters favored Greeley, and pledging their unswerving support to Grant and Wilson, Dix and Robinson, were then adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The German Republican Central Campaign Committee.

The German Republican Grant and Wilson Central Campaign Committee, Mr. Wm. Gellmann presiding, held a meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last evening. It was resolved to hold a German Grant and Wilson demonstration in the course of the present month. A resolution was also passed calling upon all German Grant and Wilson campaign organizations of this City for co-operation in this matter.

Local Notes.

A vote was taken on a morning train on the Rome and Watertown Railroad yesterday, which resulted as follows: Grant, 44; Greeley, 25; neutral, 3.

The German Republican Central Committee has opened, at No. 25 Chambers-street, an office of naturalization, under the direction of Mr. Morris Friedman.

The First Assembly District Republican Association met, last evening, at No. 131 Franklin-street, and passed a resolution congratulating the Republicans of Maine on their victory.

At a meeting of the Charles E. Abbott Association, last evening, at No. 41 Monroe-street, Timothy O'Shea presiding, a resolution was passed hailing with pleasure the glorious triumph of the Republican cause in Maine.

The Twentieth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 1,000 Third-avenue. Vice-President M. H. Babcock, presiding, and initiated a number of new members.

The Second Assembly District Republican Association met at No. 189 Chatham-street last evening, and tendered their thanks to their brothers in Maine for repudiating the great political mendicant, Horace Greeley.

Much merriment was indulged in at the Produce Exchange yesterday, on account of the inquiries of various parties as to the latest quotations from Maine. The fun was exclusively on the Republican side of the house, although some Democrats accepted the situation and "smiled."

A meeting will be held this evening at Eleventh-street Welsh Congregational Church, under the auspices of the Welsh Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Addresses will be delivered in both Welsh and English. Rev. Howell Powell, Rev. J. Edred Jones, James Duncan, Esq., and Jacob M. Patterson will speak.

At a meeting of the M. T. Brennan Central Association, held last evening at Apollo Hall, the President, Wm. H. Burns, in the chair, resolutions indorsing the action of the Baltimore and Syracuse Conventions were passed, and speeches made by S. S. Cox, the Democratic candidate for Congressman at Large, Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan and others.

Some malicious person proceeded to the roof of the building, No. 426 Grand-street, yesterday afternoon about 6 o'clock, and cut with a file the wire rope which suspended the beautiful Grant and Wilson banner just flung to the breeze by the Sixth Assembly District Campaign Club. When the banner fell to the ground it was caught by a passing car and torn into shreds.

The Robert O'Brien Social Club of the Fifteenth Ward, met at No. 73 Fourth-street on Monday evening. A motion was made that the association support the Greeley and Brown nomination, but it was met with a very decided opposition by a large number of the members. The final consideration of the motion was postponed until the next meeting of the Association.

The Greeley and Brown Campaign Club of the Twelfth Assembly District held a meeting last evening at No. 220 Second-street, Alderman Woltman in the chair, for the purpose of ratifying the Baltimore and Syracuse nominations. The large room was very crowded, but very little enthusiasm was manifested. Speeches were made in support of the candidates by Henry Woltman, J. K. Furlong, Ex-Senator Creamer and others.

A strong Grant and Wilson Club has been organized at Walden, Orange County, N. Y., under very flattering prospects. The officers are: C. H. Joslin, President; Dr. T. Millspaugh, Vice-President; O. A. Reed and J. R. McCullough, Secretaries; and J. C. Scofield, Treasurer. The organization now numbers some two hundred active members. A large meeting was held at Scofield Hall, in the village, on Friday, and was addressed by James G. Graham, of Newburg.

MAINE.

The Returns More Favorable as They are More Full.

Majority on the Congressional Tickets Over 17,000.

Brilliant Result of the Election in Mr. Hale's District.

Democrats Pronouncing Maledictions on their Wretched Allies.

Their Faith in the Existence of a "Liberal" Party Gone.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

Perham's Majority 16,000—Congressional Majority 17,000—The Local Issues Introduced and Their Effect.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.—The supplemental returns received today fully bear out all the promise of yesterday. The official majority of Gov. Perham, when the vote is counted next week, will not be short of 16,000, and it will show that the Republicans have carried every county in the State by majorities ranging from 150 to 1,500.

But the splendid result in the Fifth District excites admiration throughout the State. It so far surpasses expectation as to be surprising even to those who were working for it, and the excellent news has overwhelmed the Sorehead Press. Closely upon Mr. Hale's heels are his associates in the Second, Third and Fourth Districts, in the race for the chief laurels of victory. His majority will crowd hard on 3,000. Such an overwhelming rebuke of treachery is unknown to the political history of Maine. But Burleigh, also, in the First District, has achieved a brilliant triumph, and his majority will exceed 2,000.

Less than half a dozen prominent towns and cities show any falling off, or Democratic gains from any causes. Portland clothed its prejudice on the liquor question in the disguise of Greeleyism, and here the prejudice was strong enough to affect the vote materially. In some other towns the same influence was felt, but they were strong enough to shake it off. Notably Bangor, which gallantly held its own in a hard fight, and even went a little better, and Oldtown, were affected by local causes, and are always very uncertain towns, in consequence of the transient nature of their population. Norridgwock, and a few towns in Somerset County, did a very foolish thing to reduce their majority slightly by taking revenge on Gov. Perham because he last Winter didn't veto the bill removing the county-seat to Skowhegan. But this is all, and the victory is so complete these questions do not mar it in the least. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the vote for Congress is the true test of the Republican strength, and the majority on Congressmen promises to reach fully 17,000.

The Maine Republicans have been jubilant today, and yet have not rejoiced unseemly. They pity rather than despise their deluded friends. They know they have electrified the country, and Speaker Blaine has been showered with congratulations. From all quarters have come dispatches laden with joyous greeting. All his brother State Committee Chairmen respond heartily and take new courage for their own work. Everett in Pennsylvania, Cornell in New-York, Blow in Missouri, Dennison in Maryland, Representatives Roberts, Merriam, and others, have sent warm words of appreciation. As was well said in the canvass, every hundred votes added to the majority in Maine is worth a thousand in the doubtful States for October.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Latest Returns Increasing Previous Reports of Perham's Majority—Democratic Maledictions on Their Allies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.—Additional returns, covering 290 towns and cities, out of a total of 413 in the State, give Perham 13,300 majority, or 1,800 more than he had in the entire State last year. The remaining towns will increase this majority to 16,000.

Writhing under their terrible defeat, the Soreheads are already shouting fraud and corruption, at which everybody laughs; for when it is known how elections are conducted in Maine, such a charge becomes silly. There are but one or two places where fraud can be successfully prosecuted, and one of these is Portland, where the Democratic vote was increased beyond all legitimate expectations. The regular Democrats take their defeat good-naturedly, with a quiet malediction upon their Sorehead allies, in whom they have utterly lost faith.

The very latest returns show that the total vote will probably not come up to the estimates before election, but is likely to fall short of 125,000. The Republican gains are well sustained, and Perham's majority will be 16,000 without doubt, while the aggregate majority on Congress is likely to reach 17,000.

The following table shows the vote thus far received by counties:

	Perham.	Kimball.
Androscoggin, complete	4544	2917
Aroostook, five towns	630	348
Cumberland, twenty-four towns	8174	7521
Franklin, four towns	1080	639
Hancock, ten towns	1949	1261
Knox, seven towns	2237	2234
Lincoln, thirteen towns	2146	2041
Kennebec, twenty-six towns	7301	4008
Penobscot, twenty-eight towns	6699	4926
Piscataquis, one town	187	81
Oxford, eighteen towns	2796	2374
Sagadahoc, eight towns	2174	1231
Somerset, twenty-two towns	3600	2949
Waldo, seventeen towns	2714	2081
Washington, twenty-six towns	3386	2450
York, twenty-two towns	6066	5050
Total	55769	41691

The aggregate of the 245 towns cast a total of 97,454 votes, against 91,134 in the same towns last year. Perham's majority in these towns is 14,072, against 9,866 in the same towns last year, a net gain of 4,216.

There remain to be heard from 167 towns and plantations, which last year cast a vote of 24,713 and gave Gov. Perham a majority of 817; but if these towns show the same relative increase in the vote that the remainder of the State has shown, the total will reach 125,000, and Gov. Perham's majority will slightly exceed 16,000. It can hardly fall below this in any event.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

LEWISTON, ME., Sept. 10.—The Republican county candidates for Senators and Representatives, in Androscoggin, are elected by large majorities.

The *Evening Journal* has returns from 268 towns, which give a Republican majority of 14,918. At this ratio it is estimated that the State will give a Republican gain of from 5,000 to 6,000 over last year. It places the majority at 16,000.

CONGRESS.

The Vote Ahead of the State Ticket in Some Districts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.—Hale's district shows better and better, and his majority now promises to approach 3,000 closely. He has 900 majority in Knox, 600 in Washington, and 800 in Hancock Counties. He ran ahead of his ticket in the towns in Knox County, which are in his district.

In the Bangor District the Republican majority will be upward of 4,000. Gen. Hersey beats Emery in Bangor, 575, running 150 ahead of Perham.

Blaine's majority will reach 5,700, a gain of 1,500 on two years ago.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Sagadahoc County Gains Three Members.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.—Sagadahoc County elects the Republican county ticket, and gains three members of the Legislature.

Effect of the Election on the Democrats—They Propose that Greeley Withdraw in Favor of O'Conor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Sept. 10.—The chilling north-easter is blowing from Maine, and the Greeleyites are looking blue. The Democrats suggest that inasmuch as Greeley develops no strength, he should withdraw forthwith in favor of O'Conor.

REJOICING.

The News from Maine in the Country—Salutes Fired.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—One hundred guns were fired here today in honor of the victory in Maine.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Republicans of Hudson are firing a salute in honor of the victory in Maine.

Demonstration in Augusta—Serenade of Speaker Blaine, and His Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 10.—The Republicans of Augusta celebrated their victory to-night by a torch-light procession of lanterns and a serenade to Speaker Blaine. A very large crowd assembled in front of the Speaker's residence, and after a number of airs by the band and a round of cheers for the leader of the victorious Republican host, he was called out, and thanked his friends briefly, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE TANNER CLUB OF AUGUSTA: I thank you sincerely for the compliment of this call. We no longer meet to stimulate each other to the active duties of the campaign. We are here rather to rejoice over a great victory gained, and to congratulate each other on the parts we severally took in the contest. Your organization has been energetic, efficient and influential, and I tender you the acknowledgments of the Kennebec Republicans for the good work you have done and done so well. The victory you have so materially aided in securing is not a victory for the city merely, nor for this county, district or State only. It is far more than this, gentlemen; it is the opening battle of the great contest that is to decide the Presidency of the nation, and the victory won here is the sure presage of other victories to come. I do not believe, gentlemen, that a single man in the United States with cool head and sound judgment doubts to-night the reelection of Gen. Grant. If he had doubts yesterday, the vote of Maine settles his mind today. We may, therefore, congratulate ourselves with no small degree of satisfaction on having done our part for the maintenance of good government, for the vindication of the good name of the President of the United States, and for the continuation to the whole people of that era of peace, prosperity and plenty with which our land is so signally blessed. Again thanking you, gentlemen, for the high personal compliment intended and conveyed by this call, I bid you a respectful and cordial good-night.

NEW-YORK.

Walter L. Sessions Nominated for Congress in the Chautauqua District.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At a Republican Congressional Convention held at this place today, composed of 100 delegates, representing every town in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus Counties, Hon. Walter L. Sessions was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for member of Congress from this district.

Republican Nominations in Ontario County—Guns for Maine.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CANANDAIGUA, N.Y., Sept. 10.—The Ontario County Republican Convention was held here this afternoon, and intense enthusiasm prevailed. Francis O. Mason, of Geneva, was nominated for County Judge, and Edwin Hicks, of this place, for District-Attorney. Guns are now firing in honor of the nomination and the news from Maine. The voice of Ontario will be outspoken for Grant and Wilson when election day comes.

The Reunion of the One Hundred and Twenty-Seventh New-York Volunteers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENPORT, Long Island, Sept. 10.—A reunion of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, (the Monitors,) took place at Peconic today. A large number of the members arrived at Greenport this morning by the steamer Escort, and left by the Long Island Railroad. The programme consisted of a clam-bake, dinner and address by Stewart L. Woodford in the grove of R. T. Goldsmith. The morning was threatening, but the day proved pleasant. Eight hundred people were present. Gen. Woodford's address was brief, appropriate and happy, and was warmly applauded. The affair proved a great success, and the news from Maine gave zest to the occasion. The regiment is nearly unanimous for Grant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Large German Republican Meeting in Allentown—Greeleyism "Played Out."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Sept. 10.—Gen. W. G. Monk, of New-York, is speaking to a large German Republican mass-meeting now. The Germans are firm for the re-election of Gen. Grant, and Greeley is "played out" with them in this State.

JAPANESE SHIPPING.

Discriminating Duties on Japanese Vessels Entering Our Ports Removed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The following is published:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Satisfactory information has been received by me from His Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, through an official communication of Mr. Arinori Mori, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires under date of the 20 inst., that no other or higher duties of tonnage or impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the Empire of Japan upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same, from the United States or from any foreign country, than are levied on Japanese ships and their cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that, from and after the said 20 instant, so long as vessels of the United States and their cargoes shall be exempt from discriminating duties as aforesaid, any such duties on Japanese vessels entering the ports of the United States, or on the produce, manufactures or merchandise imported in such vessels shall be discontinued and abolished.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington the fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-seventh.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
CHARLES HALE, Acting Secretary of State.

INDIANA.

Grand Republican Demonstration in Indianapolis—Gen. Browne Addressed Over 10,000 People.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 10.—The greatest demonstration of the campaign in this State occurred in this city to-night, being a grand torch-light procession and mass-meeting, addressed by Gen. Tom Browne, Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, Gen. Coburn and other noted Indianians. At dusk, signs of the pageant were seen in the illumination of nearly all the houses on Washington and Illinois streets, and in the crowded condition of those and other thoroughfares through which the procession was to move. All the trains during the afternoon had brought heavy delegations from neighboring towns, and all came wrought into highest enthusiasm by the glorious tidings from Maine, to meet their rejoicing comrades of the city.

The Democrats, on the other hand, were very glum, their central organ, the *Sentinel*, not having had a word to say about Maine in the morning, and in the afternoon edition, following the cue of the Greeley journals elsewhere, attempting to cipher a Republican loss out of the magnificent victory. The Democrats were downcast and the Republicans jubilant, and it was early evident that the grand rally of to-night, coming on the heels of the Maine election, was to be a veritable jubilee and a great success.

About 8 o'clock the procession began moving from the east, and soon the streets were blazing with the light of 2,500 torches and innumerable roman candles and sky-rockets. At the Bates House the procession took up Gen. Browne, Gov. Fairchild, Gen. Osborne, Gen. Spooner and other distinguished guests, after which it moved by a circuitous route to the Wigwam.

In meantime an immense crowd had assembled there, and when speakers arrived on the platform they found themselves fronting an audience of 10,000, the multitudes having expanded through open sides of the Wigwam into the adjoining streets. All the time the procession had been moving vast crowds lined the streets, and cheer after cheer for Grant and Wilson and Tom Browne rent the air, scores of bands aroused the marchers and spectators with stirring strains, and gay pictures on the transparencies evoked bursts of applause. The pageant, from starting until arriving at Wigwam, was simply a grand carnival, demonstrating the supreme joy of the Republican hosts of Indiana in the triumph of their brethren in Maine and their confidence in their ability to emulate the glory of the Pine Tree State.

At the Wigwam, Gen. Browne was introduced by Hon. A. G. Porter, who made allusions to the great Maine victory, which were vociferously cheered. Gen. Browne made one of his best arguments, beginning with an eulogy of the Republican Party and its records, its promises redeemed, its magnificent achievements, and went on to detail its need to the country, present and future. The news from Maine was referred to as showing that a majority of the people yet demand the continuance of the Republican Party in power as necessary to the prosperity of the country, and the promise was made that Indiana should not lag behind her sister of the East in the good cause. Gen. Browne spoke nearly two hours, making a most masterly oration, that called forth frequent bursts of applause.

He was followed by Gov. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, who made a brief address of great power, and at a late hour the meeting broke up, with rousing cheers for Grant and Wilson.

The Democrats are making strenuous exertions to surpass the demonstration of to-night by that of to-morrow night, when B. Gratz Brown and Gustavus Koerner speak here. They have scraped the entire country for the faithful, special trains having been engaged to bring crowds from points as distant as Terre Haute, and they will doubtless have a large, but, in view of the Maine returns, spiritless crowd.

Large Republican meetings have been held today at other points in the State, and preparations are complete to make the campaign from now till the election one of the most exciting ever known in this State. E. C.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Greeleyites Preparing for a Funeral—Straight-Out Movements in Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Liberal Republicans here, in talking with their friends, do not hesitate to concede that the Maine election has virtually decided the Presidential contest, while among Greeley Democrats there are abundant signs of repentance for accepting Greeley as their candidate. Evidence of the ebb in the Greeley tide, which Republican newspapers have been for some time declaring to be apparent, is perfectly evident here now in the declining energy exhibited at the National or Fenton's Committee Rooms. No Liberal of the least prominence is giving any further personal attention to work, and the air about the rooms is that of an establishment selling out to close the concern. Its chief energies for the last ten days have been directed by the clerk in charge to forging franks used by the Republican Committee, and smuggling bags of Democratic documents in the rooms of the Grant Committee. One of the Capitol employes on the Senate side, and a clerk in one of the Departments were bribed and fully employed in this business for more than a week before discovery.

PENNSYLVANIA.

One of the most active and best known of the old anti-slavery workers in Pennsylvania informs his friends here that, from full information from his former associates in all parts of the State, he is confident that the entire colored vote will be cast for Grant. Some of the Pennsylvania straightouters have written here that the course they intend to pursue is to ascertain, either by letter or committee, whether Mr. Buckalew will announce publicly that he sympathizes with them in a degree, and if he fails to give them a reply which can justify them in voting for him, they will then support the Labor Reform candidate.

VIRGINIA.

The straightout Democrats of Harris' district, in Virginia, have made a nomination for Congress against him, with a fair chance of carrying the district.

THE PROPOSED RAWLINS' STATUE.

At a meeting of the Commission authorized by Congress, at its last session, to approve the designs for a life-sized bronze statue of Gen. John A. Rawlins, late Secretary of War, it was determined that the Commission would receive designs or models in plaster from any sculptors who chose to compete, the limit of competition will be until Dec. 1. Gen. Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Edward Clark, Architect of the Capitol Extension, and A. R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, constitute the Commission.

THE COTTON CROP.

Unfavorable Advices from Several Counties in North Carolina.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Sept. 10.—The Carolina *Messenger* has the following: "From the reports we have received from planters for several days past, we are forced to the conclusion that the cotton crop in this section has sustained serious injury. In the Counties of Wayne, Duplin, Johnston, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Wilson, Green, Pitt, and Sampson the drouth and rust have damaged the prospects very much, and the ravages of the worms in many parts will still further reduce the crop. We have before us reliable estimates of damages in various portions of the cotton-growing counties, and as far as we are capable of judging the prospects are at least twenty-five per cent. worse than was generally anticipated a month ago."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Seventeen Persons Lost by Wreck in the Recent Storm.

How the Geneva Decision is Regarded in England.

Indian Depredations Begun in Wyoming Territory.

The Yellowstone Surveying Expedition Forced to Return.

Opposition to the New Cuban Loan in Havana.

DISASTERS BY SEA AND LAND.

Wrecks on the Lakes, the St. Lawrence and the Coast—Eighteen Lives Lost—A Railroad Crash.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Sept. 10.—The schooner Alpha, that went ashore near Oswego, was towed to Garden Island, yesterday, for repairs. The bark Fanny Campbell has arrived, with the loss of her fore and main topmasts and other injuries, received in the late storm on Lake Erie.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 10.—The schooner Emily Graham has been wrecked at Prince Edward Island; nine lives were lost.

QUEBEC, Sept. 10.—A French ship is reported ashore. The steam-ship Edith Emily has gone ashore. Eight of the crew were drowned.

MIDDLETOWN, Penn., Sept. 10.—A train of the Fast Line on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which passes this point at 2:40 A. M., was wrecked below this town at the Branch, by running into the engine-house, in consequence of a switch being turned for a western-bound train. The Fast Line train was bound east, and was behind time. The cars were terribly smashed up and thirteen persons were injured, but not dangerously. The engineer had several ribs broken.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Another Estimate of the Award—An Attack on the English Cabinet.

GENEVA, Sept. 10.—The Arbitrators will hold their next meeting on Friday. The Board is unanimous upon some points of its decision, but upon others a difference of opinion exists. The award of damages to America is now stated at £3,250,000.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The *Advertiser* this morning expresses in strong terms its dissatisfaction with the results of the labors of the Geneva Arbitrators. It says: "The plain English of it is that the British Government has allowed the Americans to bully us out of three or four millions of pounds to curry favor with them, and then modestly congratulates us upon paying the amount in settlement of the claims for which, a few weeks ago, it was affirmed England was neither legally nor morally liable."

THE INDIANS.

Depredations in Wyoming Territory—Cavalry in Pursuit of the Savages.

BRYAN, Wyoming Territory, Sept. 10.—Dispatches received from Camp Hambaugh last night report the killing of a man named Heenan by Indians at Bear Creek, six miles distant. He had nine bullets in his body. Four mules were carried off and the harness cut to pieces. Three men are missing. A party of cavalry started in pursuit of the Indians this morning at daybreak. This is believed to be the beginning of serious Indian troubles in that section.

Return of a Surveying Expedition Apprehending Attack.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10.—The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated Duluth, Minn., Sept. 8, saying that Col. Barker, after reaching the mountains of the Yellowstone Valley, was obliged to come back on account of the surveying engineers deciding to go no further for fear of Indians, and therefore, the expedition is a failure.

CUBA.

The Spanish Organ on the Rumored Proposition to Purchase the Island's Independence—Financial Matters.

HAVANA, Sept. 7, via KEY WEST 10th.—The *Diario*, referring to a rumor that a Cuban agent was in London seeking to raise a loan with which to purchase the independence of the island from the Spanish Government, says: "The only thing that would follow the declaration of independence of Cuba would be a terrible civil war. The Spanish Government can resign its intervention in the affairs of the island, can recall its officers, withdraw its attention from this country, but it cannot compel European Spaniards here to submit to the rule of Cespedes and his partisans. The Spaniards here are strong enough to triumph in such a conflict. The Spaniards here are well justified in considering themselves the genuine representatives of Spanish fierceness. They know how to preserve Cuba and keep her Spanish, even should there be those in old Spain who would commit the infamy of selling her. Cuba is Spanish because we have not sold our glorious nationality, and are prepared to defend it against the world."

Superintendent Cantero, of the Havana Railroad, has been removed, and Col. Rolian appointed his successor.

Brig.-Gen. Menduina had a narrow escape from the hands of the rebels recently. While marching from Manzanillo to Bayamo, he fell into an ambuscade and was surrounded, with all his men—a small force. The timely arrival of another body of troops caused the rebels to fly, and the General was extricated from his perilous position.

HAVANA, Sept. 9.—The *Diario*, in an article on the financial situation, says the withdrawal from circulation of small bills will depend altogether on the public convenience. The Junta have under consideration the advisability of the step.

The loan of $60,000,000 will be constituted in a few days. The Press here generally regards it with little favor. The question is complicated by the decree with reference to the loan, which is regarded as ambiguous.

The negroes on a plantation in the vicinity of the city attacked their overseer with knives, and killed him. They all subsequently surrendered themselves to the authorities and confessed the deed.

Arrived steam-ship City of Havana, from New-York.

SPAIN.

The Carlists Again Troublesome—Troops Sent to the Frontier—Barcelona Accident.

MADRID, Sept. 10.—The Carlists are again becoming troublesome. Fresh outbreaks have occurred on the frontier. Troops have been dispatched to the menaced points, and precautions have been taken to prevent the insurgents from crossing over from France or concentrating in any considerable numbers.

A band of Carlists attacked the barracks in Salas de los Infantes, in the province of Burgos, where a number of their friends were imprisoned. They succeeded in entering the building, and, after releasing the prisoners, burned it to the ground.

The Captain-General of Catalonia has been summoned to Madrid. He is accused of Socialistic intrigues and of corresponding with the supporters of Don Carlos.

The total number of victims by the disaster on the Barcelona and Valencia Railroad is unknown. Seven dead bodies have been recovered and brought to Tarragona. Twenty-two passengers are injured, some of them fatally.

THE TWO PARTIES.

Eloquent Address of Attorney-General Williams, in Philadelphia.

The Unholy Alliance and Its Supporters—What the Coalition Means—The Tammany Candidate Dissected—The Country's Prosperity Under Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Attorney-General Williams delivered an address before a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Wigwam, in this city, this evening. The following is the speech in full:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am here by the invitation of the Republican State Committee of this State to speak for the Republican Party, and I meet this great audience with confidence and pride in the cause of that party, but with diffidence as to my ability to answer your expectations and its high demands.

Individuals, from various considerations, may change their party relations, but great political organizations, like the Republican and Democratic Parties, do not for light and transient causes change their principles, policies and tendencies.

Horace Greeley is said by his personal friends to be an honest man. Democratic politicians and newspapers, not content with this declaration, apply to him the endearing appellation of "Old Honesty."

Honest men, as a general rule, are supposed to speak and write the truth.

Horace Greeley, within a recent period, has said of the Democratic Party, that it is the rebellion seeking to achieve its essential results, within and through the Union; that the essence of its faith is to "love rum and hate niggers;" that pugilists, blacklegs, thieves, burglars and the devotees of vice and debauchery are its master spirits, and active partisans, and a thousand other things of like nature and effect. Now these descriptions of the Democratic Party are either true or false. Can those who affirm their falsity in the same breath affirm the honesty of their author? Did not the Democratic politicians, by his nomination at Baltimore, indorse the intelligence and integrity of Horace Greeley, and can they now impute to him ignorance or falsehood in what he has said of their party? Democratic politicians may take either horn of the dilemma they prefer. The choice they make in that respect is their business, not mine. One thing is evident, that if the Democratic Party is what its candidate for the Presidency describes it to be, then it is the duty of all good and patriotic citizens to defeat that candidate, and prevent the ascendency in the country of such a party.

What are we to understand by the nomination of Horace Greeley at Baltimore? Are we to suppose that the Democratic Party has abandoned those principles, theories, and opinions for which it has so long contended, or are we to believe that Horace Greeley, by accepting that nomination, has given the lie to all the professions of a long political life? I know not what we are to understand, but I will venture to say that the coalition of Cincinnati and Baltimore is the most unprincipled union that was ever made in this country.

Political organizations have sprung up from time to time during our history, but they have all had, or professed to have, some new and distinct ground upon which to stand. Such were the Anti-Masonic, Anti-Slavery, and Know Nothing parties. But this new-fangled combination, with Greeley at its head, does not pretend to anything not common to other parties but is formed, as it is said, to correct some evil practices in the Administration of the Government. Take from the Cincinnati and Baltimore platforms what has been adopted and advocated by the Republican Party and nothing remains but some implied censures upon the Administration of President Grant and common-place claims to superior virtue, with an expression in favor of one term for the Presidency. Stripped of all its high sounding pretensions, this coalition is made by a faction of sore-headed Republicans, with the "Anything-to-beat-Grant" Democrats, to divide among themselves the sway of power and the spoils of office. Take New-York State as an illustration. Who believes that there would have been any considerable disaffection in the Republican ranks in that State if the distribution of offices had been made by the President to suit Senator Fenton and Greeley, and their friends? I am not aware that Fenton puts his hostility to the President upon any other ground, and Horace Greeley stated expressly in a letter, dated in 1871, that if a little more forbearance and conciliation had been evinced by the appointing power at Washington, things would have been different in that State.

Look at the Senatorial leaders in this bolt. Charles Sumner has made a great speech against Grant. Does he accuse the President of any infidelity to the Republican Party? Does he claim that any new departure is necessary for the sake of principle? Nothing of the kind. He gathers up, with grovelling care, the filth that venal newspapers and pot-house politicians of the Democratic Party have voided upon the President, and, decking it with the flowers of his rhetoric, pours it from his high place in the Senate into the ears of a surprised and sorrowful people. Personal malice prompts and pervades it all.

Senator Trumbull frets and scolds about civil service reform, centralization, and the way in which Secretary Boutwell manages the affairs of the Treasury.

Carl Schurz wraps himself in the mantle of self-righteousness, and loftily disdains to associate with the vile and ignoble creatures who support the regular nominations of the Republican Party. I have been wondering for a year or two how the people of the United States managed to get on as well as they did before Providence raised up this immaculate personage to govern and direct our affairs.

Tipton is a preacher turned into a politician, and seems to fight Grant, to use a Western expression, from "pure cussedness."

Whatever pretenses may be made dissatisfaction with the use of the public patronage has more or less to do with the desertion of these men to the enemies of the Republican Party. When I consider their course I am reminded of an eloquent speech made by Henry Winter Davis, in the House of Representatives, in 1864, in which he described liberty sitting upon the ruins of the Republic and mournfully exclaiming as the States seceded: "I have nursed and brought up children and they have rebelled against me." So the Republican Party, as it sees these men going over to its enemies, may fitly say: "I have nursed and brought up children, and they have rebelled against me." Nursed, fondled, elevated and honored by the Republican Party, these men now turn with the power and influence so acquired to tear and rend the generous bosom that warmed them into life.

Who are the followers of these men? Exceptions there may be, but they are generally those who have some personal grievance. Some of them have wanted nominations or elections by the Republican Party which they have not obtained. Some have been turned out of office by the President or have asked him for appointments which they did not get, and others have had their claims for one thing or another rejected, but to this sorehead crowd are to be added the worn out, played out, spewed out politicians that Greeley's nomination has resurrected from their political graves.

Considerable effort is made to make it appear that the coalition with Greeley at its head, has been produced by some sudden outbreak of popular feeling in defiance of party lines and party considerations, when the fact is, there never was a nomination for the Presidency in the United States about which there was so much wire-pulling and trading as about the nomination of Horace Greeley.

Among the delegates at Baltimore a pamphlet was circulated which stated:

"There is a moral obligation resting upon us to support the Cincinnati nominations. There was a definite understanding between our party and the Liberal Republicans, entered into by representative men of both parties, and with general consent, before the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, that the nominations there made should receive the combined support of both parties. Good faith requires that the obligation so imposed shall be complied with, unless we have been released by some unfairness practiced toward us by that party, and that cannot be justly affirmed, although it has been captiously asserted."

When the Cincinnati Convention assembled, the thoughts of the people were turned to Adams, Davis and Trumbull, one of whom, it was generally believed, would be the candidate. But the friends of Greeley and Brown traded the supporters of Adams and Davis out of their boots, and Horace Greeley appeared, like Jack-in-the-box, to the disappointment, mortification and disgust of the older projectors of the Cincinnati movement; and it was said that Carl Schurz, the President of the Convention, was so bitterly disappointed that the lachrymal fluid, from his ever-watchful eyes, flowed down his cheeks, furrowed with the great care of saving the Republic from the destructive clutches of Ulysses S. Grant.

Go, then, to Baltimore. When that Convention assembled the question was whether Greeley should be indorsed or regularly nominated. Some argued that if he was indorsed more of the silly and weak flies of the Republican Party could be drawn into the Democratic spider-web. But a majority were of the opinion that if he was regularly nominated, the Democratic masses were so held by the shackles of party that they would be bound to give to him their support. Ground, I say, was taken there that the rank and file of the Democratic Party were so enslaved that, though they might loathe and hate the nominee of the Convention, they would be compelled to give to him their votes. Republicans, it was supposed, might bolt the nominee of the regular Convention of the party, though a tried and true man, who represented their principles, was taken; but the Democrats, it was claimed, would not bolt the nomination at Baltimore, though the candidate taken was an inveterate enemy of their party and principles.

Look at their State, District and County Conventions. Notice is given by a committee that the Democratic Convention will be held at a certain time and place. Notice is then given by the Liberals, as they call themselves, of a meeting at the same time and place. When the conventions assemble, the Liberals say to the Democrats: "Give us one-half of the offices, and we will give you the other half and join you in supporting the ticket." But the Democrats who are very hungry, say: "No; we will give you two or three offices and we will take the balance, as we constitute the bulk of the party." And so, after trading and trafficking with each other, they make a mixed ticket, and then go before the people and say: "This has been produced by the irrepressible public virtue and purity of the people." All this truck and dicker business shows a shameless abandonment of principle, a brazen disregard of consistency, and a false-hearted and hypocritical alliance, without parallel in our history; and I say if Horace Greeley is elected under such circumstances, it will do more than anything that has happened to demoralize and debauch the public conscience of the country, and make people think that trickery, and chicanery, and trade, are all there is of politics, and that the talk about political principles is a deception and a fraud.

One of the numerous accusations brought against the Republican Party at this time is that it favors the centralization of power in the General Government, and Senator Trumbull leads off in this charge. To look at a leaf of history upon this subject may be refreshing. Senator Trumbull was the author and advocate of the first Civil Rights bill, a bill that not only declared as to who should be citizens of the United States, but as to who should buy or hold property or make contracts in the States, and as to who should sue or be witnesses in the Courts of the States, and other similar provisions.

In January, 1866, he introduced a Freedmen's Bureau bill—not the bill that became a law, but one ten times more aggressive upon the rights of the States—that was defeated by President Johnson's veto. By this bill State authorities and laws were substantially suspended as to the millions of colored people in the Southern States, and, for the time being, they were taken under the immediate care and supervision of the General Government.

I call the attention of the country, in answer to Trumbull's hue and cry about centralization and military rule, to the fact that both of these bills contained this section:

"That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act."

Let it be remembered that both of these bills passed Congress before the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and expressed Senator Trumbull's construction of the old Constitution with the Thirteenth Amendment, and they were not only the first bills of the kind, but they were more destructive of the rights of the States than any others that have ever passed Congress. I do not complain of these acts, but I do complain that the man who inaugurated this system of legislation, and by his arguments and influence induced the Republican Party to support it, should now denounce that party and demand its destruction because it accepted his views and followed his counsels upon the subject.

Let us, for one moment, analyze this clamor about centralization, and see what ideas it involves. Do the enemies of the Republican Party mean to say that the constitutional amendments extend the jurisdiction of the General Government, and correspondingly reduce the jurisdiction of the States? This is undoubtedly so. That was the object for which the constitutional amendments were passed. To establish the supremacy of the Union and to provide liberty and suffrage and other rights, and to protect citizens everywhere in their enjoyment, was the end to be accomplished by these amendments. Can the supporters of Horace Greeley now object to the centralizing tendencies of these new constitutional provisions, when both of the platforms upon which they stand commit them fully to their advocacy and support? Do the enemies of the Republican Party mean to say that they will, if they have the power, repeal the laws that have been passed to enforce these amendments? Congress is expressly empowered in each one of them to enforce it by appropriate legislation, and every man of sense knows that constitutional provisions which are intended to protect personal rights cannot enforce themselves, and without legislation to that end would be dead letters upon the statute-book. Take, for example, that amendment which guarantees suffrage to the colored people of the country. Suppose they are deprived of that suffrage, what remedy have they if there is no act providing punishment for such a violation of the Constitution?

Considerable is said about the Kuklux act. When the colored people of the South were enfranchised, combinations of lawless men were formed to deprive them of the right of suffrage by terror and violence, and to that end, numberless whippings, burnings and murders were committed in different localities. To abolish this secret, oath-bound and insurrectionary association of persons, and to prevent the commission of crime by them upon persons whose only offense was devotion to the Union or adherence to the Republican Party, this Kuklux act was passed. Does anybody doubt, in the light of the evidence elicited by the late Committee on Southern Outrages, and the evidence produced upon 100 trials in the Courts of the Southern States, including the confessions of great numbers of persons who acknowledged the existence of the klan and their connection with it, that such an organization does exist, and that its object is to deprive other people of rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States? All those acts of Congress, which are supposed to indicate the centralization of power, were passed to enforce certain provisions of the Constitution, and protect the constitutional rights of the citizen, and were, therefore, not only within the power, but it was the duty of Congress to enact them. Does Mr. Greeley wish to be understood as saying that if he is elected President he will favor the repeal of these acts of Congress, and so allow crimes to be perpetrated upon citizens of the United States contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, with no interposition on the part of the General Government to prevent or punish them?

Does anybody pretend to attach to this clamor about centralization the idea that Gen. Grant has usurped or exercised any powers not conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws of the country? Congress, in its judgment, enacts certain laws, and it is made the duty of the President, and he takes an oath to execute those laws, whatever he may think of their wisdom or expediency, and I say with perfect confidence that Gen. Grant has not only not exceeded his power under those laws, but that he has executed them with firmness, but moderation and a proper sense of justice. Horace Greeley, if he is elected President, must either enforce these acts or not, if they are not repealed. If he does not enforce them he will be guilty of the double crime of treachery and perjury, and if he does enforce them he must necessarily do all that Gen. Grant does, and for which he is now bitterly denounced by Greeley's supporters.

Kindred to this is the charge of military despotism made against the present Administration. Nothing can be more unfounded than this charge, and the only possible countenance it has is derived from the fact that the President during the late civil war was, at one time, in command of the Union army. Go to the Executive Mansion in Washington and you find no military display. There is not a sword, or gun, or shoulder-strap, or epaulette to be seen. All is severe plainness and simplicity in the surroundings of the President. Two or three persons who were with Gen. Grant during the war remain with him now as clerks, and they are in no way distinguishable from other citizens; and these, I suppose, constitute the Military Ring, of which so much is said. Gen. Grant has not tried to increase the military power of his Administration in foreign wars, for he has certainly carefully and successfully cultivated peace with all nations. He has endeavored, to the best of his abilities, to preserve peace with all the Indian tribes upon our frontier and avoid those expensive Indian wars in which other Administrations have been involved. No one can deny that the mighty army of men who conquered the rebellion under the command of Grant, under his auspices has melted away, until now the entire army of the United States consists only of thirty thousand men.

To show the falsity of the charge that military power is employed to oppress the people of the Southern States, I will state that I hold in my hand a record, certified by the Secretary of War, which shows that, with the exception of Texas, where there are large bodies of hostile Indians and an extended Mexican frontier to protect, there are only 4,136 men divided among the other ten States that were in rebellion. Virginia has no soldiers within its borders except the ordinary garrison at Fortress Monroe. There are only 300 soldiers in Alabama; there are sixty-three in Arkansas, and 249 in Tennessee. After dividing the whole number of troops by the ten States, you only give to each about 400 troops, including the garrisons, so that less than one-seventh of the army is stationed in those States. Nowhere is military power exercised, except in subordination to the civil authorities. Applications are frequently made by Marshals for troops to assist in the arrest of criminals, or in the other execution of their duties, where they are resisted by force which they cannot overcome, and these applications are sometimes granted and sometimes denied by the War Department. But to uphold the civil authority is the only way in which soldiers are employed by this Administration.

Reconciliation is one of the watchwords of the Greeley party. Horace Greeley and Charles Sumner appeal for reconciliation. This is one of the wonders of the day. Are there any expressions of hostility or insult which these men have not for years heaped upon the people of the South? I believe, before God, that not one-hundredth part of the ill-feeling between the people of the North and the South which has displayed itself would have existed had it not been for the writings of Horace Greeley and the speeches of Charles Sumner. Can anybody show me any appeal made from the South for amnesty, indemnity or other favors, which he has not strenuously opposed? While I and others in the Senate were voting to admit Senators chosen in the Southern States to their seats, so as to perfect their representation in Congress, Charles Sumner was insisting that these States should not be represented in the Senate, because he was not pleased with the actions and opinions of the men chosen for that purpose. Now, without any conscious change of views, I find myself classed among the persecutors of the Southern people, while Charles Sumner suddenly appears as the great evangel of peace and reconciliation.

Who are the parties to be reconciled, and what are the existing differences? Considering the thousands who were slain in fighting for the Union, the thousands who were starved in the prison pens of the South, the conspiracies that were formed to destroy Northern people, without discrimination of age or sex, by Greek fire and pestilence, and all the multitudinous crimes committed during and after the war, and then considering that no one has been punished for all these, and I am sure those who have had control of the Government cannot be charged with a harsh and revengeful policy. Such leniency and forbearance, I undertake to say, is without parallel in history. What are, then, the obstacles to reconciliation? Are not the men, women and children of the South, with the exception of a few leaders in the rebellion, who were guilty of the double crime of perjury and treason, and are, therefore, excluded from office, in the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges of American citizens in other parts of the Union. Can anything be done more than has been done to effect reconciliation except to repeal those laws of Congress which give vitality to the constitutional amendments, and repress lawlessness and crime by the turbulent spirits of the South? Is this what the Greeley party propose to do for reconciliation if they obtain power? Can it be truthfully said that the President has said or done anything to prevent perfect reconciliation? While he was in command of the Union Army is it pretended that he ever treated rebel soldiers who fell into his hands with harshness or cruelty? Is it not admitted on all hands that the terms of surrender granted to Lee and his forces were as generous as they could possibly be under the circumstances? Can anybody point to an expression or act of Gen. Grant since he has become President, indicating any ill will or bitterness, or feeling on his part toward the people of the Southern States? On the contrary, has he not expressed an earnest desire to have the passions, animosities and prejudices of war give place to those offices of kindness and fraternal feeling which are requisite to make us a united and happy people?

We are invited to shake hands across the bloody chasm. Doolittle is the man, I believe, who invented this bloody chasm. Elected to the Senate by Republicans, he deserted to the Democratic Party, since which time he has been largely engaged in the bloody chasm business. Andrew Johnson's convention here in 1866 was a part of the bloody chasm programme, with Doolittle to furnish tears for the occasion. He tried to come the bloody-chasm dodge upon the people of Wisconsin a year or two ago as a Democratic candidate for Governor, but they didn't see it. He took his bloody-chasm show into North Carolina, but it didn't pay there, and since he has had it on exhibition in Maine. Artemus Ward's "wax figgers" were nothing in the show business as compared to Doolittle's bloody chasm. This is all nonsense. To carry on this humbug campaign it is necessary to have an awful bloody chasm. Grant and the bloody-minded Republicans are to keep it open, but when Horace Greeley is elected, and the innocent lambs and spotless doves who follow him are appointed to office, it will be closed, and we are to have something like those good old Democratic times—when every man could wallop his own nigger, and whisky was only three cents a drink.

There is no bloody or any other sort of chasm between the people of the Northern and Southern States. Are not the Republicans of the North and the South as united and as harmonious in the support of Grant and Wilson as are the Republicans of the East and West? Are not the Democrats of the North and the South as united in supporting Greeley and Brown as are the Democrats of the Eastern and Western States? I know of no chasm except that which separates the Democratic Party from the custom-houses and post-offices of the country. The New-York *World* of the 22d of August, referring to Greeley, says:

"His Cabinet will necessarily contain a large proportion of Democratic advisers. Democrats will be appointed to foreign missions and consulships and to subordinate Administrative offices at home, none of which advantages could be expected from the re-election of Grant."

"That's what's the matter." Grant's refusal to appoint Democrats to office makes the bloody chasm. Greeley, Sumner & Co. have taken the contract to fill up this chasm, but where they are at work there will be plenty of wind, but not much blood. All this Democratic talk about reconciliation ignores the fact that millions—and I think a majority of the people of the South—are perfectly friendly and cordial in their feelings toward the North, but assumes the old pro-slavery ground that the nabobs and aristocrats of that section are the people.

What are Greeley and his supporters doing in the way of reconciliation? Schurz, who, with carpet-bag in hand, went from Wisconsin to Missouri, and before he had been there two years, managed, by professions of extreme radicalism, to be elected to the Senate with other of his Liberal compeers, was in North Carolina during the canvass there, denouncing carpet-baggers, a designation applied to all the northern men who have gone south to live since the war. To inflame the prejudices of the people of the Southern States against Northern men, who go there to live, is a strange way to create harmony and good feeling among all classes of people. I know many bad men from the North have found their way into office in the Southern States since the war. I will go as far as anybody to denounce them. But all the bad men in office there were not born in the North, nor are they all Republicans, nor do they all support President Grant. Five of the Governors of the reconstructed States were born in the South, and five of them are Democrats. Virginia has a Democratic Governor, and the largest public debt of any of the Southern States, and Warmoth, who is the reputed Tweed of the South, is loud for Greeley and reform. Attacks are made upon President Grant as though he was, in some way, responsible for the action of the Southern State Governments. He has nothing to do with them more than any other man. People there choose whomsoever they will to fill the State offices, as they do in other places. They have elected Democrats in some of the States, and in others they have elected Republicans. Complaint is made of the President because he allows, as it is said, the carpet-bag State officers of the South to plunder the people, and at the same time he is denounced for interfering too much with Southern affairs. When I took charge of the Department of Justice, the President stated that he preferred, all other circumstances being equal, to have men born in the South appointed to office there, and I have acted upon that suggestion. Eight of the sixteen Marshals in the eleven reconstructed States were born in the South, and the same may be said of about an equal number of District-Attorneys. I know that the President is anxious, as far as he can with safety to all classes, to accommodate the wishes of the people of the Southern States in respect to the appointments which he makes there.

When the enemies of the Administration have nothing else to say about it, they charge it with corruption, meaning, I suppose, the misuse of the public money. Let us look this flippant accusation squarely in the face for a moment. More than a dozen investigating committees have been organized to find some ground upon which to sustain this charge, but all of them have miserably failed so far as they were intended to affect the integrity of those who compose the Administration.

Take, for example, the alleged sale of arms to the French. With much affected virtuous indignation this attack was made because the proceeds of those sales were not accounted for. But the charge finally dwindled into an allegation that the Secretary of War did not exercise proper vigilance to keep those arms out of the hands of the French after they were sold to private individuals.

No intelligent person can fail to see that this charge was concocted by Sumner and Schurz with the view of influencing the German vote in the Presidential election. This, like similar attempts, seems to have failed. What can be said of the good taste of an American Senator who goes about the country endeavoring to arouse the Germans here against the Government of the United States, on the ground of some supposed affront to the Government of Germany? I know a little something of our German fellow-citizens. Most of them in my State are among our most reliable Republicans. I know that they are a self-reliant, steady-going people. They are not blown around by every wind of doctrine. No man can lead them by the nose from one party to another at his pleasure. They know that the Republican Party of this country is the party of those free principles and liberal ideas which they cherish, and they know, too, that the French, if anybody, have a right to complain of the course of this country during the Franco-Prussian war, for the sympathies of the Republican Party in that war were undisguisedly on the side of the Germans. Bismarck does not appreciate the efforts of the superserviceable Schurz to vindicate the honor of Germany by impeaching the good faith of the United States, and I presume the German voters in this country will depend quite as much upon the judgment of Bismarck as upon that of Schurz in his spiteful warfare upon the President.

I deny, emphatically, that the Administration of President Grant is a corrupt Administration. I deny that any evidence has been, or can be, produced to prove any such charge. To say that defalcations occur now and then among the thousands who are employed to collect and disburse the revenues of the country, less in number now than heretofore, is nothing to the point. Defalcations have occurred under all Administrations since the formation of the Government, and always will occur, because it is impossible for any President, in the tens of thousands of men whom he appoints to office, to avoid the occasional appointment of a dishonest man. Cashiers and clerks of banks and business houses are constantly committing defalcations in spite of the vigilance of their employers, but that does not prove that those who manage such banks and business houses are chargeable with corruption. When Tammany controlled New-York City its government was corrupt, because all, from the highest to the lowest, shared in the peculations and frauds upon the people; but there is no shadow of ground for saying that as to the administration of the General Government. When it can be made to appear that any official under this Administration has been guilty of embezzlement or fraud, and has not been promptly exposed and prosecuted, and, if possible, punished, some beginning will be made to sustain the charge of corruption. I defy anybody, however, to show any such case.

Some time since the New-York *Tribune* contained a list of alleged defaulters under this Administration, many of whom were appointed by Andrew Johnson and removed by President Grant. Two of these defalcations were assigned to the Department of Justice, both of which were unfounded and false. Neither of the officers named was ever charged with any defalcation or indebted to the Government, but the accounts of both were fully and satisfactorily settled, and in one case squared by the payment of some thousands of dollars to the reporting officer. This is the way in which charges of corruption are manufactured against this Administration.

Suppose Greeley is elected, what reasons have you for believing that the condition of things in respect to this matter will be improved? Greeley has given his adherents to understand, notwithstanding all that is said about civil service reform, that when he is President he will remember those to whom he is indebted for his election, whether they be Democrats or Republicans; and no man doubts that he will, if elected, remove from office every man he can who opposes his election, on that ground, if no other exists, and fill the places so made vacant with his supporters.

Look at the long and hungry procession that will follow him to the White House in view of this result. Foremost among these are the renegade Republicans, the modest men; then follow the Tammanyites, who responded to Greeley's nomination with a hundred guns, the pure men; and last, but not least, the Democratic politicians, the patriotic men. All these will press their respective claims for office upon the consideration of the new Executive with a Babel-like confusion of tongues. I have heard that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency does not believe in the existence of a hell; but, if all these men go after him for office, in case he is elected, as they assuredly will, he will not only change his mind in respect to the existence of such a place, but he will conclude that its location is not far from the White House in Washington.

I do not wish to speak harshly or offensively of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Taking a farmer's view of one who claims to know so much about farming, I think of him as I would of a cow that had given a pailful of milk and then kicked it all over. He has rendered valuable services in advocating the ideas and opinions of other men, but in advancing his own theories of government he has displayed an utter want of judgment, and in some instances, a want of common sense. Year after year he has insisted in the *Tribune* that the surplus gold in the Treasury should be taken to pay off the interest-bearing indebtedness of the nation, and has strenuously insisted, at the same time, that the Government should resume specie payments. He seems to have discovered a way of eating a cake and keeping it at the same time.

Are we to have, in that event, the vagaries of Mr. Greeley, or the theories of the Democratic Party? Does not every man of intelligence know that any attack upon our public credit would force back upon the markets of this country with wide-spread and disastrous results hundreds of millions of dollars of our securities held in the Old World? Does anybody doubt that if an attempt was made to destroy our national bank system, which is bitterly assailed by the enemies of the Republican Party, or any other radical change attempted in our financial affairs, that disorder, confusion and ruin would fall upon the monetary affairs of the country? Thousands of men feel themselves competent to speak and write upon the finances. Disputes upon that subject seem to have no end. Practical use, however, is the only way in which the value of any of these theories can be determined. Whatever criticisms may be made upon the financial policy of the present Administration, it is an undeniable fact that its practical effect has been to appreciate our public securities in the money centres of the world, to enhance the value of our currency, and to produce a tendency in all the business affairs of the nation to a safe, permanent and solid basis.

All classes of people are more interested in financial than other questions. What difference does it make whether the President spends the dog-days at Long Branch or in Washington if money flows freely through the channels of trade and commerce? What difference does it make whether the President appoints some to, or excludes all his relatives from, office, if capital gains its rightful profits and labor receives its just reward? What difference to you does the *personnel* or family matters of the President make, if peace is in all your borders and plenteousness in all your habitations?

I am speaking to the citizens of a great Commonwealth. Millions of people depend upon her diversified industries. Millions of capital are invested in those establishments whose fires lighten the darkness of the night, and whose smoke darkens the light of day, and other of her millions are employed in agricultural, commercial and mercantile pursuits. Can anybody show any advantage to these by a change in the National Administration? I ask the business men of Pennsylvania if the present financial policy of the Government, which has already produced such happy results, is not safer and better for all their interests than the impracticable theories and untried experiments of a Greeley administration?

It is quite common for the Coalition Party to say that Grant knows nothing of civil affairs, but Greeley is a great statesman. This is so in respect to Greeley, if a great statesman is necessarily made of a professional politician and an inveterate office-seeker. Year after year his name has been associated with vacant offices in New-York, and twice, I believe, he has been elected. Once he was a Representative in Congress, and for some reason left very much ridiculed by his associates. He was also a member of a Constitutional Convention, and because things didn't go to suit him, abandoned his seat like a petulant school-boy and returned home.

You are familiar with his advocacy of secession at the beginning of the war; then with his "On to Richmond" mode of its prosecution; with his ridiculous negotiations for peace, and with other shifting and vacillating views which he urged during that eventful struggle. Are these to be taken as the evidence of his statesmanship? I think I only affirm what is well known to the country when I say that Mr. Greeley is an irrascible, whimsical, erratic and credulous man, sadly devoid of that strength of will, inflexibility of purpose and firmness of character which are necessary to make a good and successful Chief Magistrate.

I am not here to praise President Grant. Some sensitive reformer might say that it would not be in good taste. History, however, has placed his fame beyond the reach of party venom or personal malice. You know what services he has rendered to the country. Considerable effort is now made to depreciate his services upon the ground that his success is not due to his ability, but to his good luck. Let those who are pleased with this assertion make it. Call his victories at Donelson and Shiloh, and Vicksburg and his final triumph at Appomattox, luck if you please, but that is the sort of luck which the nation now desires and needs. More safety will be found to the country in that sort of luck than in all the ologies or isms that Prof. Greeley can bring to the administration of public affairs. What Grant's enemies call good luck I call good sense. Sumner is a great rhetorician, Schurz is a brilliant word-monger, and Greeley writes well for newspapers; but Grant has more good hard sense than all three of them put together. Clear, strong, practical common sense, without show, or parade or noise, is what carried him successfully through the war, and has made him a safe and good President. Let the cry of the opposition be what it may, Grant and good luck will do for the Republicans in this campaign.

I know nothing of your local difficulties here, but I know it is next to impossibility in a great State like this to make party nominations that will please everybody. Partisan warfare is sometimes necessary to preserve and apply those results which are purchased by the blood of heroes upon the battle-field. Personal considerations then dwarf into insignificance. Party integrity then becomes identical with public safety. On the second Tuesday of October Pennsylvania will speak upon the issues of this campaign with a voice that will ring and reverberate through every part of the Republic. Every ballot thrown here upon that day will have a moral power of more consequence to the nation than its legal power can be to the State. New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Oregon, North Carolina, Vermont and Maine have won splendid victories, but Pennsylvania, in her State election, is to be the Gettysburg of the Presidential campaign. When the invader was driven from that memorable field, the rebellion received its death-blow, and the success of your Republican State ticket will be to the Greeley coalition an overwhelming and irretrievable defeat. Let Pennsylvania do her whole duty in October, and the decree will go forth as the edict of destiny that the first Tuesday in November will be another Appomattox victory for Grant and the Republican Party.

A California Judge's Dilemma.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle* of Aug. 28 relates the following: "A lawyer of this city, whom, not to mention any names, we will call Judge C., got into a very amusing predicament yesterday. A woman, whose husband had been sentenced for misdemeanor to a term in the County Jail, appeared in one of our Courts with three small children at her heels, and begged his honor to have her better half released, urging that she was destitute and knew not how to feed her children or herself while he was in prison. The Court assured the woman of its inability to help her in the matter, and referred her to Judge C., who was present. As the latter person had secured her husband's conviction, the woman thought that he could also procure his pardon, and was therefore much confounded when he, too, told her that the thing couldn't be accomplished. 'Well,' she ejaculated, half despairingly, half resigned, 'if you won't do that, you'll have to keep these young ones until his time is out, for I've got nothing to feed 'em on.' The Judge thought the matter a good joke until he started to leave the office, when the woman told her little blessings to 'go along with the gentleman, children.' The little cherubs were obedient, and followed their newly-constituted father with as much affection as if they had been part of his own bone and flesh. The Judge was in a dilemma; the children stuck like burrs, and no way offered of getting rid of them. He finally effected a compromise by offering the woman a sack of flour in consideration of her 'calling her children off'" and again assuming guardianship.

MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1872.

It was a curious sight that attracted, a few days ago, quite a crowd to the sea-side near Trouville—a huge monster of a gun pointed toward Perfidious Albion, a dozen red-trousered artillerymen in their picturesque and dashing uniform, and in a semi-circle behind a small group of gorgeously-dressed officers, representing nearly all the great armies of Europe. In their midst, on a small camp-stool, sat a small old man in plain citizen's costume, looking for all the world like a fat, jolly man of the middle classes. It was only the extreme courtesy with which French Generals and foreign Marshals addressed him, and the quiet but marvelously expressive smile that played at times over his features, which betrayed the great man. Even his gold spectacles could not entirely disguise the brilliant light of his pale gray eyes, and the corners of his large, good-natured mouth had all the restless eloquence which seems to be given only to Frenchmen. He was the master of France, his accidency, as he would have been called in America; the man whom a few wise politicians succeeded in placing at the head of the Republic, and whom the nation willingly accepted as the "necessary man." A strange sight, surely, to see the successor of the unlucky Emperor, presenting in life and character so startling a contrast with the false Napoleon, and a stranger sight yet to see him there, trying new means of warfare at the very hour, when across the narrow channel France Albert's feeble son was laying the foundation-stone to one of the greatest works of peace England has ever undertaken. Well might men ask what was the meaning of the simple journalist who had been called to preside over a great nation in the hour of her greatest calamity, sitting there on the seashore to try new guns? Was he playing the game of his unfortunate predecessor, who declared that the "Empire meant peace," and was he preparing for the war of revenge of which foolish Frenchmen dream? Those who know him of old were well aware that as all great men have their weaknesses, so Thiers ever has affected special knowledge of military matters, and that, while indulging his favorite little vanity, he was nevertheless at heart a true man of peace. Still others wondered what the presence of a high officer of the Austrian Army could mean, who seemed to appear purposely in the full splendor of his rich uniform, and was surrounded by his equally brilliant staff. They whispered that faithless Austria was eagerly looking around for alliances, sending her good-natured but not over-wise Emperor to attend the meeting of the three Cæsars at Berlin, to secure peace from all-powerful Germany; and, at the same time flattering M. Thiers by deputing a man of great military renown to admire his thorough knowledge of army matters, and thus paving the way for friendly overtures soon to be made officially.

For no one doubts that peace will not long continue on the Continent of Europe, and that ere long German troops, intoxicated as they are with the sense of their victories, will be marched to new conquests. Western Europe lies paralyzed at the feet of the East. England has seen the prestige of her insular position turned into a curse, and is literally insulated. France is still under the heel of the conqueror, and Italy is so overwhelmed with debts as to be unable to move. But Prussia cannot stop; conquests like revolutions must move onward, or they turn into failures. Her vast army, poorly paid in times of peace, longs for new Empires to conquer, and her Generals, loaded with honors and fortunes, after brief and brilliant campaigns, repeat the story of Napoleon's Marshals, who began their careers in like manner, and soon learnt to aspire to crowns of great kingdoms. The ambition of men who, like Bismarck and Arnim, have risen from simple noblemen to great Princes of the Empire, is not apt to rest satisfied with easy triumphs, and even good old William feels, no doubt, that Germany is not yet one, after all, and that he is a Kaiser only in name and not in fact.

Hence the great meeting of the Cæsars at Berlin, attended by military chieftains as well as by diplomats and leading statesmen. Hence the quiet arming of Russia, and especially her enormous purchases of horses, which have created no small uneasiness in Germany and Turkey. Hence the apprehension felt throughout Austria, which cannot forget the ominous words of the Russian General, who after the conquest of Hungary and the downfall of Kossuth, reported to his august master, that "the Empire (Austria) lay at His Majesty's feet." Hence, especially, the rising discontent throughout Germany, where the war with France has left behind much sorrow and grievous complaints by the side of much gratified national pride. The traveler sees no less mourning in the new Empire than in France; only it is not equally confined to the cities and mainly to be found in the small towns and country villages of Germany. There the lost brothers are painfully missed; factories are still standing idle for want of hands, and the fields are tilled by women and children to an extent previously unknown. The millions paid by France seem to produce no beneficial effect as far as the masses are concerned; they are almost entirely spent in rich dotations of great Generals and successful statesmen, and in preparing for new wars. It is curious that in Germany, as well as in France, the one great complaint is directed against the enormous expenditure made for the armies. A great French General, one of the few who have come out of the late war with undiminished honor, said the other day at a dinner, where foreigners were present: "We go on disorganizing, trying new experiments and making new distributions of troops. I said four years ago that what we needed most was organization. Sedan proved my words true; and I say again, now, that what we need is still organization. But the little man up there thinks he knows all things better than we do. Well, such has always been the fate of the old *sabreurs* in France!"

Since then M. Thiers has come into Paris for a day, to receive some great personages, to preside over a council of ministers, and to give a little dinner to personal friends. He lives, as Louis Napoleon did, at the Elysée, but unlike the Prince-President, he has no chance, and no ambition, to transfer his home to the Tuileries. Everything about the house is thoroughly bourgeois, the furniture alone reminding the visitor of the princely character of the palace. His wife receives in her simple black silk dress, and the two ladies who complete the family are far from being fashionable; but the tone that prevails there is as cordial as it is unpretending, and what, perhaps, strikes the new-comer most is the apparently boundless frankness with which public matters are discussed at the President's table. M. Thiers loves to speak—he would be a God-send to an interviewer—and does not hesitate to express his great doubts as to the permanency of the Republic, while at the same time insisting upon it as the only safe form of government for France. When alluding to American matters it was curious to see how French views influenced his sympathies. They were—on that day at all events—in favor of Gen. Grant, because "the vast extent of the United States and the increasing power of centralization evidently required a strong hand."

Bonapartism, on the other hand, is by no means dead, either in Paris or in the provinces. The Imperial couple at Chiselhurst sold their jewels and their French railway shares for no necessity of the moment. Their gold is supporting three influential journals in Paris, circulating freely in the army and among the workmen of great cities. The soldiers miss the favors bestowed upon them with a lavish hand by their late masters, and chafe under the countless changes made by a civilian. The workmen miss the liberal wages of Imperial days, and feel the effect of diminished luxury and abolished Court festivals in every craft. The feeling in the provinces in favor of the Empire is even stronger; there is something touching in the deep-rooted attachment to the great name, and however absurd this hero worship may appear to the outsiders, to the poor, ignorant Frenchman in his mud hovel it is a part of his religion, and one of the few pure and elevating thoughts that are left him in the general wreck of his faith. Even the Republicans are impatient for a change; they plead that Thiers is no President of their choice, and that the Republic as it now exists is but a shadow or a sham. The great struggle will no doubt come when the next session of the National Assembly opens, and already journals and pamphlets innumerable prepare the way for a change, the battle-field being the discussion of the nature of a second Chamber to be adopted.

GERMAN WATERING-PLACES.

A Sketch of Spa as it is.

Correspondence of the London Echo.

As full as an egg. My lodgings, perched on a little hill a step from the town, overlooking pine woods, are in great request—so says my landlady. Three gentlemen seem to have slept in my bed last night. I thought it might be the peculiar soap of the country, or the aroma of the mineral waters, or never mind what; in such a full season, washing of, say pillow-cases, is, perhaps, a little slurred over. But the three gentlemen, they are gone. I am certain they did sleep in my bed last night. I felt as if they had. A lady and two daughters seem to have turned up late. There was a sitting-room—a sofa; they implored to be let in; could they sleep on the door-step? Impossible! They were let in; they slept on the sofa; it was small; poor sofa!

If you wish to be robbed just now, come to Spa—one small bedroom at any decent hotel ten francs. For more reasons than one, fix upon your hotel and engage a room, or you may make an expensive though not grand tour when you arrive. If you do not get down and settle at the first hotel you stop at, your cab-fare is exactly doubled. You have no redress. At Spa as elsewhere long ago, everyone (except the visitor) does what is right in his own eyes, with the usual results. We, the visitors, are simply treated as geese who have to be plucked. Well I am sorry to say that many of us are geese, and I have no hesitation in declaring that we are all sure to be plucked. Yet Spa puts us somehow into good humor. It is like Luchon—like Baden—like a dozen other gambling-places. But everybody knows Spa; a long alley of trees, a town of hotels and lodgings, unsecluded walks for unsecluded lovers, winding up and down the valley-hills, smelling sweet with fir cones, and shady with firs and plane trees, and the waters, bubbling out of a pump in the middle of the town, and bubbling from eight springs in the neighborhood—and a charming drive of two hours or more is well spent in visiting the cool and glacial fountains which have given the name of Spa to so many other nasty waters all over the world. Instead of ordering dinner at your hotel, drive out and dine at one of these springs in the cool wood—why not be overcharged and enjoy yourself? You are sure to be overcharged any way; but about dinner time, I confess my instinct was to get away from the *table d'hôte* of the table-doters. The girl with a long nose and fluffy hair powdered in front, and the mother with eyes everywhere and mouth always full—I did not take to them. The other girl of twenty-five, dressed for sixteen, with her thirty year old sister dressed for twenty, and the corpulent mother less dressed than either—but bah! the *table d'hôte* types are too well known. The people got up like provisions for the market—and such a market!—are marriages ever made here? Who do these ladies dress for—we do not speak of the casual tourist, but the "settler" for the season, or even for the year. Is the meeting of the waters favorable to Hymen? Well, we look at the gentlemen—are they favorable to Hymen? Under the circumstances, these questions are beyond us. So are the mysteries of the *tables d'hôte* and table-daughters at Spa! We bought the visitors' list. Need we say that with hardly an exception the English names were strange to us. Who, for instance, is Mr. Turkin-Fairfax, of London? The name is the startling creation of the editor of the visitors' list, who has, doubtless, long had Spa water on the brain, brought on by his futile attempts to master the names of our country-men. There is nothing to do at Spa except drink the waters, bathe in the waters, visit the waters in the environs, suffer from the waters and—gamble.

The gambling is to be suppressed this year, but in a large suite of rooms it still goes on. Every one goes, every one gambles, every one loses, every one is disgusted and surprised, and every one goes again, gambles and *da capo*. I have never yet been into that room without being taken aside by some friend and told how to win infallibly. And it is always thus. You invent your system, that is the great secret; everyone has their own system—their own secret—they will tell it you for nothing, and then all is simple. You put down five francs, you lose; you double it, you lose again; you put down 20—you put down 40 or 160—you lose; you double everything; you lose again. But if you can only go on doubling everything, and doubling up everybody, you must win—a mathematical certainty, Sir; no chance about it. But suppose you lose all your money, and cannot go on to the winning post? Ah! then, *voila!* you must borrow. And if no one will lend? *Ah! c'est cela!* and this conversation goes on gravely night after night in yonder crowded and glittering saloons! And as sober gray-headed men pass you, you hear them mutter, "I know I shall lose!" and women, "I'm always unlucky!" and old men, "The luck must soon turn;" and boys, "Do lend me a couple of francs!" And so it goes round merrily. Only sometimes a woman breathes hard as she leans over the table and stakes her lover's last "Louis d'Or;" and sometimes a man turns pale and falls away from the crowd round the green table while the silly moths rush on to burn their wings and flutter and drop. Last night I met a man sober, and yet staggering down the stairs. He had lost every farthing he had in the world, and finished by not unnaturally losing his head. At this point he was carried away by his feelings—and two policemen. But the police are not wanted here. There are pick-pockets, but no one ever catches them. They must live as well as others—as well, for instance, as the hotel-keepers, with whom they have so many points in common. As far as I could see, the peace of the whole place was adequately kept by one policeman during the day-time. He walked up and down with a sinister smile. He only had one arm—the left one—his sword being slung on the same side, of course he could never draw it. He also wore spurs, and was in every other respect master of the situation.

But I had forgotten the baths. Fancy yourself immersed in hot soda-water. The carbonic gas bubbles up all round you, and fizzes and spits above the surface of the water—the effect is most delightful—seltzer water everywhere and none to drink. The waters are not so nasty to drink here as many others—as the Pyrenean Springs, for instance.

A Parisian Story.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* narrates a story, the facts of which it guarantees: Baptiste Coupert, it says, was a valet in the service of the Marquise de P——, whose hotel is situated in the neighborhood of the Champs Elysées. He was discharged for an act of indelicacy, which showed alarming symptoms of a tendency to vice. He is now thirty-seven years of age and out of employment. The morning before yesterday he presented himself at the house of his former mistress and begged an interview with the Marquise, which was at once granted. "Madame," said he, knowing her to be kind-hearted and generous, "I am very poor and unhappy; take me into your service again, I beseech you. I am ashamed of my conduct and will atone for it by future devotedness." He then threw himself at the feet of the Marquise, who was affected by his tale, which he had apparently learnt by heart, and took him back at increased wages. At 3 in the afternoon Mme. de P—— ordered her carriage and went to pay some visits, and on starting told the valet to take advantage of the opportunity to instal himself in his old quarters and await her return, which would not be till late at night. The rogue thus being left master of the situation, entered the boudoir and bed-room of his mistress, and commenced operations. In a few minutes, drawers, boxes and safes were opened and cleared of their valuables in coin, bank-notes and jewelry, the whole of which Baptiste slipped into a valise, which he had brought with him, and disappeared. The theft was not discovered till 5 o'clock, but the police being immediately put upon the alert, the valet was arrested in the waiting-room of the St. Lazare Railway Station, with the valise in his hand. The value of the property stolen and thus fortunately recovered was about 140,000 francs.

M. Veuillot and the Empress Eugénie.

The *Union Meridionale* publishes a letter which, it says, does honor alike to the writer who penned it and to the sovereign who received it. The missive appears to have been written by M. Veuillot, of the *Univers*, to the Empress Eugénie, after the armistice had rendered communication with the outside world possible, in reply to a letter from Her Majesty thanking him for the courageous defense he had offered her against various ignoble pamphlets which had, during the siege, tried, although uselessly, to attack the Empress. The paper is thus worded:

MADAME: In deigning to thank me, your Majesty has made me an undeserved gift. I tried to avenge people of worth, condemned to see a noble mind and elevated virtue recklessly insulted by vile wretches. Silence would have made me the accomplice of the no less despicable traitors who allowed these infamies; but I never thought of defending you, Madame, for no person could make a mistake in the case. In the eyes of the whole world the Empress Eugénie retains still the brightest glory of her crown; her honor as a woman has escaped in the catastrophe, as a bird which flies away from a falling tree, and that glory will remain the heir-loom of her son. I am so much repaid by the gracious words which your Majesty has been pleased to address to me, when in reality I owed you a debt of gratitude for having been the means of procuring me the approval of the public conscience. I beg your Majesty to accept the expression of my gratitude, as deep and as legitimate as my respect.

LOUIS VEUILLOT.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Duke of Edinburgh has composed and published a waltz named after his old ship. The effusion is dedicated to the Princess of Wales.

Nature is informed that M. Faye will in all probability be M. Delaunay's successor as director of the Observatory at Paris. In the meantime M. Matthieu supplies his place.

The French Academy has elected two foreign correspondents in the section of botany—M. Planchon in the place of M. Lecoq, and M. Weddel in the place of Professor Mohl. The Academy of the Fine Arts has nominated M. Cavalcaselle, of Venice, to be foreign correspondent in place of M. Polili, deceased.

Mr. Alexander Schweinfurth, a merchant at Riga, being desirous of promoting the enterprise started by his brother, George August, who lately returned from mid-Africa, has founded a "G. A. Schweinfurth Fund" of 10,000 roubles, (£1,600,) the interest of which sum is to be dispensed at the discretion of the said Dr. Schweinfurth in aiding future explorers.

A German correspondent says it has been established by official inquiries that the first shot in the Franco-German war was fired by the Prussian Sergeant-Major of cavalry, Schranz, who, with a patrol from Saarbrücken, met French cavalry and wounded one of them. He has been decorated with the Iron Cross, and presented by the Emperor William with a revolver of very rich workmanship.

The great preliminary Class Catalogue of Manuscripts in the British Museum approaches completion. It will probably be finished by Christmas, and is the result of seven years' hard work on the part of the keeper, Mr. E. A. Bond, and his staff. The next step will be the re-examination of all the manuscripts imperfectly described in the old catalogues, and a re-classification of the whole by languages, in addition to the present classification by subjects.

The *Salut Public* of Lyons states that a national subscription is shortly to be opened in that city and all over France, under the patronage of the Société des Sciences Industrielles, with the object of proving to the world that Barthélémy Thimonnier, born at Arbresle (Rhone) in 1793, is the real inventor of the mechanical sewing-machine; also in order to collect the funds necessary for the publication of his biography, together with a complete history of the instrument, and, finally, to erect a statue to his memory in one of the public squares of Lyons.

M. Littré's vast dictionary of the French language is now approaching completion. This work, carried out in a most free and critical spirit, will be a monument to add to the lexicons of Grimm, Scott and Liddell, and Riddle and White. It is, however, stated that M. Sachs, in his great French and German dictionary, will still improve upon M. Littré's, who has accepted the dedication of the work. Baron Tauchnitz is also preparing a huge dictionary, which will surpass any of its predecessors in correct renderings or definitions.

Miss Emily Faithfull will leave Liverpool for New-York by the Oceanic, Sept. 26, accompanied by her Secretary, Miss Pattison. One of her objects in her approaching tour through the United States is to make inquiries into the regulations concerning the employment of women in factories. A farewell soirée will be given to Miss Faithfull in London before her departure by the numerous friends who are anxious to bid her "God-speed." In consequence of the tour the Victoria Discussion Society's meetings will not be resumed until the return of their director, which will not be before the lapse of a year.

It is stated that the old château of William the Conqueror, situated on the Normandy coast at Benneville, was put up at auction the other day, and knocked down for a moderate price. It was there that the redoubtable soldier planned his schemes of conquest, and a French paper says: "The English coasts, when he sniffed from there, though they were hidden from his eye, perpetually excited his appetite." In later days the château was used as a prison by Richard Cœur de Lion. Under Francis I. it was a hunting lodge, and now it is a ruin.

Chevalier Peter de Claussen, inventor and improver of machinery for lace-making and cotton-spinning, died recently, at an advanced age, at the City of London Lunatic Asylum, at Stone, near Dartford. His inventions were exhibited and attracted much attention at the Great Exhibition, and were largely patronized by the trade, more particularly in Coventry and its vicinity, and he was apparently on the high road to prosperity, but unfortunately his pecuniary affairs became complicated, resulting in bankruptcy to the extent of upward of £70,000. This calamity affected his brain, producing insanity, and necessitating his confinement in a private lunatic asylum, from which, upon the opening of the City Asylum in 1866, he was removed, and was the first patient received into that institution, where he was maintained at the expense of the Corporation until his decease.

The *Invalide Russe* gives an account of the works proposed to be carried out at Sevastopol, in order to restore the commercial position of that port. The commercial port is to be situated in the southern and western portion of the southern bay, and a stone quay is to be constructed along the western bank for the loading and discharge of large ships. The southern portion of the bay will be reserved for those of lighter draft. Coal, timber, and other matters necessary for ships will be stored on the south-western bank. It is expected that when these works are completed, accommodation will be afforded for the loading and discharge of 1,150 vessels annually in the commercial port of Sevastopol, and it is said that the quarantine station of Odessa will be transferred to the resuscitated port.

A collection of water-color paintings, belonging to the Empress Eugénie, has been on sale at a gallery in Pall Mall, in London, during the past few days. The sale has been ordered for no other reason than that the Ex-Imperial family feel that a superabundance of any artistic objects may prove burdensome to them now that they have no settled home, especially as they intend henceforth to travel about as much as possible. Many of the paintings, which include Egyptian, Spanish, Italian and English views, have already been disposed of at prices varying from 30 to 250 guineas. Among the Egyptian works are some taken when the Empress of the French went to Suez to open the canal in 1868; and the English sketches comprise "The Queen's Drawing-room—View of St. James's Palace," view of Cheapside, and a lively sketch of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders in camp at Chobham during the last Autumn manœuvres. The picture sale is the last one of the London season.

According to the English papers hopes are entertained that the blank in the centre of the map of Iceland will soon be filled up. News from Capt. Burton states that he is pushing forward over the vast snow ranges in the unexplored portion of the island, and in the course of a few weeks it is expected that he will have examined the chief geographical features of this region, which it is said has never before been visited by man. Communication will be maintained via Copenhagen and Lerwick by the Danish Government steamer Diana, so that exploration in Iceland—the result of which is looked forward to with great interest by the Icelanders, as well as by men of science in this country and elsewhere—may be prosecuted as long as the weather is favorable. The ship Valorous, which is at present cruising on the Icelandic coast, is also attracting considerable attention on the part of the inhabitants, as it is now, it is said, eight years since any English war-ship has been seen in those waters.

The New-York Free Dispensary for Sick Children.

The first annual report and appeal of the New-York Free Dispensary for Sick Children has been issued. The institution was opened at No. 406 East Fifteenth-street, for the reception of patients, April 1, 1871. To avoid the necessity of a large outlay for drugs and the salary of an apothecary, an arrangement was entered into with a neighboring druggist whereby the prescriptions are prepared at a minimum cost to the institution, but free to the patients. During the year ending 30th March last, 1,866 children were relieved and 3,390 prescriptions were written by the physicians and dispensed by Mr. Miller, the druggist, at the cost of $449.76. Each physician is supplied with a record book of his own, and also cards of distinctive color for the patients, so that the full history of each case is fully registered. Monthly bills are sent to the Treasurer by the druggist, together with the month's prescription papers as vouchers. Contributions to the fund of the Dispensary may be sent to the Treasurer, J. C. Jay, Jr., M. D., No. 204 West Thirty-eighth-street, or any member of the Executive Board. In addition to the Treasurer the Executive Board consists of B. F. Dawson, M. D., No. 3 East Fifteenth-street, and David Magie, M. D., Secretary. The consulting physicians are Messrs. T. G. Thomas, M. D.; Fordyce Barker, M. D.; J. R. Reynolds, M. D.; A. Jacobi, M. D.; J. Kammerer, M. D. and J. J. Hull, M. D. The consulting surgeons are Messrs. Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D., Willard Parker, M. D.; T. M. Markoe, M. D., and J. S. Thebaud, M. D.

Rumors About Erie—Thirty Million Dollars' Worth of New Convertible Bonds.

A report that the Erie Railroad Company intends to issue from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 of new convertible bonds to pay off outstanding indebtedness was current in Wall-street yesterday, and had anything but a favorable effect upon the confidence of financiers in its management. The authorities admitted that a cable telegram had reached them advising the issue of $17,000,000 of consolidated bonds of some railroad or other, but they were unwilling to state what road was to be so favored by an increase of its bonded indebtedness, and darkly hinted that the operator who disclosed the momentous intelligence would be summarily "ousted" before night. It was impossible to ascertain whether the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, or Rolling Stock Company would have its bonded indebtedness increased by $17,000,000, but it is generally believed that Erie as heretofore will be the scape-goat. The parties who are most prominent in the management deny indignantly that Erie is interested, but their professions are generally received with incredulity.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

Forrester at Police Head-Quarters—Extraordinary Vigilance of the Police—He Will be Taken Today to the Tombs.

Forrester, the suspected murderer of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, still remains in custody at Police Head-quarters, and scarcely anything new has been developed in the case. He is still locked up in the strong room or cell, in which he was ushered when brought to Head-quarters, on Monday night. The manacles with which he was fettered when being brought from Washington have been removed, but extra precautions have been taken to prevent any attempt at escape. The room in which he is confined opens on a corridor, leading from the main hall of the building, on the ground floor, immediately opposite the entrance to the detective office, and is the same from which the notorious Jack Sheppard so adroitly escaped some months ago. The door of the cell is allowed to remain open, and in the doorway is seated a policeman detailed for the special purpose of guarding the prisoner. The heavy iron door at the entrance to the corridor is kept constantly locked, and outside of this door the jailer who has charge of the cells is constantly seated. The window of the room in which Forrester is confined overlooks the back yard of the building, and here an armed policeman is on guard, while two other policemen constantly patrol the main hallway of the building. The guard in front of the cell door, being the only one with whom Forrester can communicate, is changed at irregular intervals, and the same man is not allowed to go on guard twice, so as to prevent any collusion or undue intimacy between the policeman and the prisoner. These precautions, it is hoped, will effectually deter any attempt on the part of the prisoner to escape or his friends to endeavor to rescue him from the hands of the Police authorities.

From an early hour yesterday the Police Head-quarters building was invaded by a motley crowd of curiosity-seekers intent on obtaining a sight of Forrester, the lion of the day, and Superintendent Kelso and Capt. Irving, of the detective force, were pestered by numerous applications from persons of all conditions in life who desired to be allowed to look at Forrester. Nearly all of these applications were peremptorily refused, and only a favored few were allowed to see him. Superintendent Kelso had a lengthy interview with the prisoner yesterday, but what passed at the interview did not transpire. Capt. Irving visited the cell several times during the day, as did also several of the detectives engaged in working up the case. A reporter of the TIMES requested permission to interview the prisoner, but Capt. Irving refused to allow him to enter the cell, and stated that the prisoner did not desire to converse with any reporters. Forrester seems to have arrived at this determination since he left Washington, as when he was locked up there he was very communicative to the members of the Washington Press, and it is reported that he is now acting under the advice of Detective Farley, who prompted him not to allow himself to be interviewed.

During the morning Justice Dowling called at Head-quarters, and had a long interview with Superintendent Kelso, and soon after he had taken his departure Mr. Wm. F. Howe, the criminal lawyer of Tombs celebrity, called on the Superintendent of Police and announced himself as the counsel who had been retained to defend Forrester in his approaching trial. Mr. Howe, in his capacity as counsel for the prisoner, demanded to see his client, a request which Superintendent Kelso had no alternative but to accede to. In consequence the lawyer was admitted to the room occupied by Forrester, and remained closeted with him for upward of an hour. During a subsequent conversation with Mr. Howe, that gentleman stated that the defense would rely entirely on proving an alibi. He stated that he would be able to prove, to the satisfaction of all concerned, that Forrester was not in this City at the time the murder was committed, and had not been here for some time previous thereto. The lawyer was, of course, confident of securing the release of his client.

During the afternoon, Messrs. Frederick and Washington Nathan, sons of the murdered gentleman; Mr. Cohen, his brother-in-law, and Mr. Julius J. Lyons, a nephew, called on Superintendent Kelso by appointment, and a long consultation was held, during which Judge Dowling and Capt. Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, were present, and the mode of procedure was settled upon. It is the intention of Superintendent Kelso to arraign Forrester before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, today, when an examination is expected to follow. The case will be taken before Justice Dowling, for the reason that the original complaint against Forrester was made before him over a year and a half ago. At that time Forrester was believed to be in New-Orleans, and to insure his capture a formal complaint was made before Justice Dowling, charging Forrester with being concerned in the murder of Mr. Nathan. A warrant was issued by the Magistrate and a requisition obtained from Gov. Hoffman. The attempt to arrest him at that time, however, failed, and it was on the requisition granted at that time that Forrester was brought on to this City from Washington. Superintendent Kelso, never over-sanguine, does not appear confident that he will be enabled to secure a conviction in this case. The evidence is entirely circumstantial, and perhaps much of it will be thrown out, owing to the strict rules of evidence which obtain in the Courts, but he is satisfied that he can prove to the community at large that Forrester or some of his associates were concerned in the horrible crime. The theory of the prosecution and much of the evidence in the possession of the authorities will be developed during the examination, and the public will then have an opportunity of judging of the guilt or innocence of the notorious criminal now in custody charged with the murder. Should the prosecution fail to secure a conviction, Forrester will most certainly be returned to the authorities of the State of Illinois, for incarceration in the Joliet Prison, where he "owes" thirteen years' service, so in either event the community will be benefited by his fortunate capture.

The Contested Will of Noah T. Pike—An Interesting Case.

Surrogate Hutchings was occupied yesterday during the entire day with a hearing in the matter of the contested will of Noah T. Pike, deceased, a case which promises to be one of some considerable interest and importance. Mr. Pike was an old resident of this City, who, in early life, accumulated a handsome property in the tailoring business, which, by judicious investment, at the time of his death, in June last, aged seventy-two years, is said to amount to some $300,000. By the terms of a will made April 27, 1872, after bequests of $500 each to the American Bible and American Home Missionary Societies, the income for life of a one-eighth part of the estate is devised to Geo. S. Pike, one of the testator's surviving sons. The balance of the property it is then directed should be divided into three portions, and devised share and share alike to another son, a daughter, and the children of another daughter now dead. The executors of the will named in the instrument are Dr. John M. Harlow and Dwight H. Olmstead, of this City, together with Rev. G. C. Lucas, a son-in-law, and his wife, of New-Jersey. The will is contested by the son, Geo. S. Pike, on the ground of insanity, brought about, as alleged, by the improper habits of the deceased. Four witnesses were examined yesterday on the part of the contestant, all of whom testified as to the singular and erratic life led by the testator. Most of the evidence taken, however, related to matters of a private nature, and is unfit for publication. The case will be continued today. In support of the will Charles Tracy, Esq., appeared, and in opposition thereto Mr. Chauncey Schaffer.

Railroad Crossing Over Harlem Flats.

The rock and earth which will be excavated in depressing or sinking the tracks of the Harlem Railroad between Fiftieth-street and the Harlem River, also in the construction of the City Underground line between Fiftieth-street and the City Hall, will be used in building a solid embankment or causeway across that portion of the Harlem flats where the tracks are supported by wooden trestle-work.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.; Calendar called at 12 M.—33, Anton vs. Anton; 46, Dudley et al. vs. Low; 59, Meyers vs. Hessberg; 60, The Tredegar Company vs. St. Louis, Lawrence & Denver Railroad Company; 72, Fracke, Jr., vs. Wilson; 112, Riley vs. Armstrong et al.; 117, Same vs. Same; 124, Warren vs. Barnard et al.; 131, Edwards vs. Caldwell; call 132, Benedict vs. Gaine, Pirsche and Reichen Manufacturing Company.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—168, Halske vs. Trafenberg; 6, Brutsch vs. Wray; [illegible]

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by [illegible], J.—Adjourned to Monday, Sept. 16.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—[illegible] Paul R. Billings, rape; 2, George Crawford and James Lawrence, burglary; 3, Wm. Jones, burglary; 4, Patrick Hughes, felonious assault and battery; 5, Wm. Walsh, grand larceny; 6, Wm. Long, grand larceny; 7, Henry Mercer, grand larceny; 8, James Mc[illegible], grand larceny; 9, Henry Smith, grand larceny; 10, John W. Brown, grand larceny; 11, Susan Wilson and Josephine Clark, grand larceny; 12, John Barr, larceny from the person; 13, John T. [illegible], larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 10.

By Judge Leonard.

Ann E. Harding et al. vs. John Bach et al.—Motion denied.

In re John Eaton.—Application denied, writ discharged and prisoner remanded.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Barger vs. the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, in South Carolina.—Order settled.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—11¼ A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..114 | $1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 107¾

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2½ P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 107¾

ONE-THIRTY BEFORE THE CALL.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Sept. 10—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 113⅝@113¾ ℔ cent., a fraction firmer than the closing quotations of yesterday. The Cash Gold for prompt delivery was made so scarce and its use from day to day so valuable that a good many parties were disposed to buy for Cash rather than borrow at the bonus demanded in the Gold Room. After the deliveries of the day were over the sales fell back to 113⅝@113½@113@113¼ ℔ cent., the market in the Afternoon closing steady at 113¼ ℔ cent. The stiffness in the market grows, of course, exclusively out of the immediate scarcity of the Cash Gold. The Customs in this City alone are now absorbing $500,000 per day, or $3,000,000 per week of the moderate sum of Gold Notes now outstanding, while the sales of the Treasury and the disbursements for Gold Interest per week together are less than one-half this sum. To provide Gold to pay Customs without buying or borrowing in the Gold Room, and to meet other maturing Gold contracts, the Importers and Brokers resort to loans of 60 days' Exchange in London, for which they pay the Bankers drawing the Bills a clear commission of 1½@2 ℔ cent., and then turn the Bills into Gold at the cheap Exchange of 107¼@108¼ ℔ cent. This we deem a proper and timely explanation of the low ruling of Exchange and of the stiff rates of Gold. Other operations are made independent of Exchange on London, by borrowing Gold for 30@60 days and advancing its Currency value to the lender free of interest, or paying for the accommodation a bonus of 1@1 ℔ cent. for 30 days, and 1½@1¾ ℔ cent. for 60 days.

Money works with a fair measure of ease at 5@6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, on call loans to the Brokers, while lenders at times are not willing to make contracts for 60 days on Stock collateral at a less rate than 7 ℔ cent. Currency, or at 60 days at less than 7 ℔ cent. Gold, equal to about 8 ℔ cent. ℔ annum Currency.

The probable or prospective condition of the Money market a month or two hence is the subject of much interest and discussion in Wall-street as connected with the course of the Stock Exchange. There is more concern among the Brokers on this point than among the Merchants. The latter are driving a large Fall trade, without much dependence on Bank Discounts, and we have seldom known a better feeling in trade circles at this season of the year than at present. We also remark a larger amount of foreign balances and Exchange credits ready for employment, and now being pretty freely used, in Wall-street than usual for several years past. The favorable and reasonable effect or influence of this state of things on speculation at the Stock Exchange is qualified, we find on inquiry among the Brokers, by the apprehension that the comparatively low surplus of Gold and Greenbacks in Bank may tempt a certain class of Bearish operators on the Gold Exchange to "lock up" Money from active employment.

The Stock Exchange Markets today were generally firm. The Public funds and the Southern State Bonds were exceptions, both being dull, and the Railway Mortgages, old as well as new, barely steady. The Railroad Stocks and Pacific Mail were active, in demand, and most of the list firm in prices. In Pacific Mail there is more than the usual interest felt, because of the fresh doubts thrown on the news of last week from Japan about the loss of the steam-ship America. There would seem to be some reason to doubt whether any accident of the serious nature reported has actually taken place.

After the late Board the general market closed as follows, compared with Monday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—SEPT. 10.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	110⅛	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	114¼	114
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅜	112¼
American Gold	113⅛	113⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100	99⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	73⅞	74⅛
Pacific Mail	71⅞	71⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76	76
St. Paul Common	55½	55⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅞	44⅛
Western Union Telegraph	71	71⅛
Erie	47⅞	48⅜
Union Pacific	36⅜	36⅜
Lake Shore	89⅞	89⅞

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, the speculation in the Railroads and Pacific Mail was strong.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent reg., '81	115¾	5-20 coup., '67	112⅝
6 ℔ cent coup., '81	115	5-20 coup., '68	112⅝
5-20 reg., '62	112⅝	10-40 reg.	107¾
5-20 coup., '62	112¾	10-40 coup.	107¾
5-20 coup., '64	112⅝	5s, coup., '81	110
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅝	6s, Currency	111⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, New-York, Sept. 10, 1872.

Gold receipts	$776,874 09
Gold payments	169,629 54
Gold balance	51,715,675 08
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	209,679 35
Currency balance	10,[illegible] 10
Customs	542,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—SEPT. 10.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99¾	99¾
City 6s, new	101⅝	101¾
Camden and Amboy	127¾	128
Pennsylvania Central	53½	53¾
Reading	115⅛	about
Lehigh Valley	59⅝	60
Catawissa Preferred	44½	45
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27¼
Northern Central	39	39½
Lehigh Navigation	39⅜	40
Lehigh Gold Loan	93	93¼

New Central Coal Stock is selling among the brokers at 65 ℔ cent. Their production this year is 261,000 tons, being 20 ℔ cent. of the total production of the George's Creek Coal regions. The price is at the profitable point of $7, and is undoubtedly stiffened by the advance in the price of bituminous coal in England.

We notice that the prosperity of the *Daily Bulletin* has enabled the publishers to add four columns to its news and advertising pages.

The Jefferson Insurance Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five (5) ℔ cent.

Mr. Leopold and a corps of assistants arrived from Washington today, and will commence, tomorrow, the regular annual examination of the Sub-Treasury. As all the Coin has to be counted, it will probably take two or three weeks. The examination of the Sub-Treasuries at San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati has been recently completed, but they are of small importance as compared to New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF FISK AND HATCH, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1872.

By direction of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, we offer for proposals all the remaining balance of their FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, now amounting to $2,923,700. Proposals must be accompanied by a deposit of five per cent., and will be received up to and including Monday, the 16th inst., the Directors reserving the right to reject any proposals which may not be for the interests of the Company to accept. The five per cent. deposit will be applied toward the payment, in case of accepted bids, and returned to those whose proposals are not accepted.

The President of the Company, Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON, is well known as the Vice-President of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the same energy displayed in the management of that corporation, and to which its remarkable success is so largely due, is being put forth in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

The Board of Directors is composed of probably as strong and able men as were ever associated together to carry out a great enterprise. Among them are the following well-known New-York Merchants:

Messrs. A. A. LOW, WM. H. ASPINWALL, JONAS G. CLARK, DAVID STEWART, WM. WHITEWRIGHT.

This road will extend from Richmond to the heart of the great West at a point on the Ohio River, 312 miles below Pittsburg, where it will at once connect with 13,000 miles of river navigation, and soon by connecting roads with the whole great system of Western railroads, thus giving a short, direct and easy-grade outlet to the millions of people and inexhaustible products of the West to the Atlantic coast, and in return furnishing them with the manufactures of the East, and cheap coal and cheap iron from along the line of the road. Its traffic must be immense. It will cost, fully equipped, upward of $30,000,000. Of the whole length of the line, 427 miles, at this date 397 miles are completed; the grading is nearly done on the remainder, the iron is being rapidly laid, and during November next, it is expected trains will run through to the Ohio River.

The western end, 80 miles, will be nearly all laid with steel rails; the bridging all iron, and the masonry first-class in every respect.

The total amount of these bonds is $15,000,000. The amount sold by us from the date of bringing out the loan is $14,[illegible].

The amount now offered by us is made up as follows:

Unsold balance of loan as above	$[illegible]
Repurchased and received in exchange for debenture bonds of the Company	2,413,300
Leaving balance subject to proposals	$2,923,700

Should the proposals exceed this amount, a proper award among the accepted proposals will be made. An opportunity for savings banks, insurance companies, estates and investors to get so good a bond on a great road, at a moderate price, is rarely offered.

The bonds are issued in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000; either coupon or registered; interest payable May and November, both principal and interest payable in New-York City in United States gold coin. The accrued interest from May 1 will be added to all accepted proposals.

Proposals should be addressed to

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD is earning a dividend upon its stock, beside interest upon its bonds. But a small amount of the First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds remain unsold. These we offer for the present at 90 and interest. Apply in person or by mail to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	[illegible]	Rosin, bbls.	3,670
Cotton, bales	194	Tar, bbls.	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls.	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs.	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	10,611	Cut-meats, pkgs.	170
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	86,980	Butter, pkgs.	2,700
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs.	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	42,635	Tallow, pkgs.	147
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Stearine, pkgs.	[illegible]
Beans, bbls.	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tea, pkgs.	[illegible]
Leather, sides	24,450	Tobacco, pkgs.	[illegible]
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds.	[illegible]
Pea-nuts, bushels	2,407	Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]
Oil-cake, pkgs.	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Spirits Turp., bbls.	[illegible]		

The export clearances from this port for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Wyoming, for Liverpool—5 cases Cotton Velvet, 250 bbls. Rosin, 37,884 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 100 tcs. Beef, 379 bales Cotton, 194 bales Wool, 350 boxes Bacon, 900 boxes Cheese, 80 rolls Leather, 34 bales Leather, 19 bales Hides.

By the ship Pomona, for Liverpool—[illegible] Clothes-pins, 1,[illegible] bbls. Rosin, 15,[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] hhds. Tobacco, 110 tcs. Lard, 130 pieces Mahogany.

By the bark Philomena, for London—[illegible] bbls. Rosin, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] Staves.

By the ship Joven Thomas, for Oporto—5 hhds. Tobacco, 284 bbls. Rosin, 18,000 Staves, 34 boxes Clocks, 24,100 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Paulina, for Gibraltar and orders—[illegible] cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Bruno [illegible], for Queenstown and orders—19,274 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady at $8 25@$8 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Pearls continue inactive at [illegible].

BEESWAX—Has been in fair demand at 31c.@35c. for Western, and [illegible] for Southern.

BRICKS—Have been moderately sought after at previous figures, with Common Pale quoted at $4 75@$5 50; North River, Hard, $7@$7 50; Croton, $15@$18; Philadelphia Front, $[illegible] ℔ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet, including Adamantine, 17@18 ounces, 14c.@15½c.; Paraffine, 25c.@[illegible]; Sperm, plain, 31c.@38c.; Sperm, patent, 42c.@43c.; Stearic, 25c.@26c. ℔ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand and steady; Rosendale, $1 60 ℔ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet on the basis of yesterday's quotations.

COTTON—There has been a moderate movement reported for early delivery, the demand having been mainly for spinning and export at a further reduction of ⅛c. ℔ lb.; sales, 1,[illegible] bales, including 619 bales to shippers, 1,012 bales to spinners and [illegible] bales in transit. For forward delivery, the inquiry has been less confident, and prices have been quoted off 1-16c. ℔ lb.; sales, 13,400 bales (3,400 bales last evening, and 10,000 bales today), basis of Low Middling, with September contracts closing at 19 13-16c.; October at 19 13-16c.; November at 19 13-16c.; December at 19¾c.; January at 19⅞c.; February at 20⅛c.; March at 20 [illegible]. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin were as follows, viz.: September, 19.88c.; October, 19.19c.; November, 19.08c.; December, 19.18c.; January, 19.[illegible]c.; February, 20.[illegible]; March, 20.75c. The receipts at this port today were 194 bales, including 194 bales per rail; 30 bales from Wilmington. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today, were 4,333 bales, and thus far this week 14,000 bales, against 8,440 bales the preceding week. The following quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅝	16⅝	17	17
Good Ordinary	19	19	19¼	19¼
Low Middling	20⅛	20⅜	20½	20½
Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21¼	21¼
Good Middling	22⅛	22⅜	24½	24½

COAL—Domestic product has been moderately inquired for. Foreign inactive. We quote Liverpool Gas-Cannel at $15; House do., $[illegible]; Newcastle Gas, $8@$9 ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite, $[illegible] ℔ ton for cargoes.

COCOA—Has been in light demand, including Maracaibo at [illegible]; Caracas, [illegible]; Guayaquil, 13c.@14c.; San Domingo, 7½c.@8c., gold, in bond, ℔ lb.

FISH—There has been a restricted inquiry noted for most kinds, at drooping prices. We quote Dry Cod at $5 75@$6 ℔ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $14@$16; No. 2 do. at $10@$12; No. 3 do. at $[illegible] ℔ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $[illegible]; Smoked Herring, [illegible]c. for Scaled, and [illegible] for No. 1 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour within the previous range of prices. Shipping extras have been in limited supply at the ruling figures. Sales have been made since our last of 10,275 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 [illegible]; inferior to very good Extra at $7@$7 50; very good to fancy at $7 50@[illegible]; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $7@[illegible]; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $7@$7 50, [illegible]. Included in the sales were 1,000 bbls. extra State, half of September delivery, at $7 25 ℔ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour ℔ bbl.	$[illegible]@$5 00
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	7 00@ 8 00
Extra State, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	7 00@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 65@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 60@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 65@12 00

Southern Flour has been quiet within the former range. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls. at $6 [illegible] for very inferior to very good, and $8 30@$11 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour has been in fair demand and firmer at $4 10@$5 20 ℔ bbl.; sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 20 ℔ bbl. Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 20@$3 75 for Yellow and White Western; $3 50@$3 65 for Jersey, and $3 90@[illegible] for Brandywine; the reported sales reach 425 bbls.

FRUIT—Raisins have been quite moderately sought after at about former rates, sales, 2,300 boxes Layer, in lots, chiefly at $3 10; 1,000 boxes Sultana on private terms. Currants have been quiet and weak in price; sales, 75 casks at 6c.@6¼c. ℔ lb. Of Sardines, [illegible] cases sold on private terms, 16½c., gold, having been current rate for quarter boxes. Other articles quiet. We quote: Layer Raisins at $3 10 ℔ box; Valencia Raisins, 10¼c.; Currants, 6c.@6¼c.; Almonds, 17c.@18c.; Figs, 16c.@18c. ℔ lb.; Canton Ginger, $8@$8 50 ℔ case.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active, shippers operating with freedom, chiefly in new stock, which constituted the bulk of the offerings, and prices have been quoted firmer for prime new No. 2 Milwaukee, which has been in most urgent request. In the later transactions, however, values were not sustained, and the market closed rather heavily, particularly for the lower grades of Spring, which were in most liberal supply. Winter Wheat has been in comparatively slack demand, at the ruling quotations, which indicated no material changes in the instance of really desirable samples. Prime old Red and Amber Stock was offered sparingly. Sales have been reported since our last of 183,000 bushels, at $1 64 for strictly prime new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, here; $1 [illegible] for straight do., to arrive next week; $1 [illegible] for new and old No. 2 do., afloat; $1 [illegible] for straight new No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 50@$1 60 for good to prime new No. 2 North-western, afloat; $1 [illegible] do. to arrive new No. 3 Spring, afloat; $1 47@$1 55 for inferior to prime Red Western (Winter); $1 [illegible] for new Amber do.; $1 70@$1 75 for Red Amber do., in small lots; $1 75@$1 [illegible] for White do., and $1 [illegible] for new White Southern.... Corn has been quoted a shade lower, on more liberal offerings, leading to an active trade, chiefly for shipment, the market closing firmly on the basis of [illegible] for prime sailing-vessel grades of Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bushels at [illegible]@62½c. for good to prime sailing-vessel grades, closing at 62½c. for strictly prime, afloat; [illegible] for fancy do.; [illegible] for poor to prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, afloat; [illegible] for Yellow Western; [illegible] for White Western; [illegible] for damaged Mixed Western, in small lots, and [illegible] for White Southern, ℔ bushel.... Rye has been held firmly but has been inactive, with Western quoted at about 78c. for strictly prime samples.... Barley unchanged.... Barley Malt steady but less freely dealt in.... Oats have been in more active request at steadier though not quotably altered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 46¼c.@47c., chiefly at 46½c., for old Mixed Western, afloat; [illegible] for choice do., in store; 48c.@50c. for very choice old White Western, from store, track and afloat; 45c.@46c. for full boat-loads of good to choice new Mixed Western; 40c.@44c. for car lots do.; 37c.@40c. for inferior to very good new Black and Dark Mixed; 43c.@47c. for ordinary to fair new White Western; and 52c.@53c. for very good to prime old White State.... The stocks of Grain afloat on the New-York canals Sept. 7 embrace 575,97[illegible] bushels Wheat, 2,870,017 bushels Corn, 42,459 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 18,600 bushels Rye, and 12,935 bushels Malt.

Stocks of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. Sept. 9.	1872. Sept. 2.	1871. Sept. 11.
Wheat, bushels	95,674	84,400	471,710
Corn, bushels	2,631,962	2,[illegible]	2,310,549
Oats, bushels	2,628,976	2,646,886	884,539
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,343
Rye, bushels	60,827	102,068	20,492
Peas, bushels	22,368	25,667	12,536
Malt, bushels	311,611	303,255	157,[illegible]
Grand total	5,871,007	5,634,315	4,917,857

GUNNY BAGS—There has been rather more call for stock at about former figures. Sales have been reported of 500 rolls Domestic Cloth at 14½c., and 200 bales Gunny bags in Boston at 14½c. We quote: Bags at 14c.@15c.; Bagging at 12½c.@13c.; Domestic Bagging at 14½c.@14¾c.

HEMP—Manila has been quiet at 10½c., gold. Of Jute Butts 450 bales sold at 2¼c., and of Jute, rejections 500 bales at 3¼c., currency, ℔ lb. Market otherwise dull. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$220 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Russia, $[illegible] ℔ ton; Manila, 10½c.; Sisal, 8½c.@9c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@5½c.; Jute Butts at 2¼c., ℔ lb., currency.

HIDES—Have been firm, though less active; sales, 1,000 Matamoras, 2,200 Mexican, 550 Port au Platte and 1,500 Buenos Ayres and Montevideo Kips on private terms.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand at $2 [illegible] ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately sought after, including Common at $1 35, and Lump at $1 75 ℔ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand for most kinds of stock has been on a restricted scale, with values, however, quoted about as before, including Southern Pine, $[illegible]; [illegible] White Pine [illegible], Merchantable Box Boards, $[illegible]; Clear Pine, $[illegible]; Poplar and White Wood [illegible]; Cherry Boards and Planks, $[illegible]; Oak and Ash, $[illegible]; Maple and Birch, $[illegible]; Black Walnut, $[illegible]; Eastern Spruce, $[illegible]; Shingles, $[illegible].

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in pretty fair request and quoted about steady, with sales reported of 200,000 lbs. at 32½c.@33½c. ℔ lb.... Scotch Pig-iron has been quoted firmer on light offerings of stock, but has been quite moderately dealt in; sales, 120 tons Gartsherrie at $57; 150 tons Glengarnock and 50 tons Langloan at $55, with Eglinton quoted at $52. American Pig-iron has been purchased to the extent of 500 tons, part at $50 for Allentown. Of Iron Rails, 2,000 tons English, and 2,000 tons American sold on private terms, the former quoted at $[illegible] gold, and the latter at $[illegible] currency, ℔ ton.... Lead, Spelter and Zinc dull at old figures.... Pig Tin firm at $[illegible]; [illegible] with sales of 100 slabs Shorts at 28c., gold. Tin Plates, same and irregular; sales, 250 boxes assorted Charcoal, at $13 25, gold.

MOLASSES—Quiet today, within the former range; sales, 38 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 27c.; and 37 hhds. Porto Rico at [illegible] ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been comparatively quiet since our last, at about previous figures; sales, 900 bbls. Strained at $4 40, closing at $4 35@$4 40; 400 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $5 [illegible]@$7 [illegible].... Spirits Turpentine has been offered less freely and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 285 bbls., in lots, part to arrive, at 55c., closing with 56c. as the current quotation.... Tar dull.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in more request for export on the basis of $39 25 for Western; sales, 150 tons.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in fair demand for manufacturing and for shipment, with sales reported of 1,750 bbls. Humpback and South Sea, at New-Bedford, mostly at 80c. Crude Sperm has been more sought after, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 1,000 bbls. for manufacturing, on private terms, and 2,000 bbls. for export at $1 [illegible] ℔ gallon. Manufactured Whale and Sperm in moderate request at previous figures. Linseed steady and fairly active, in a jobbing way. Lard Oil rather quiet, particularly other than choice qualities. Cotton-seed Oil dull. Menhaden attracts but little attention. Other kinds scarce of sale. We quote: Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.; Crude Sperm at $1 35@$1 40; Unbleached Sperm at $1 [illegible]; Bleached at $1 60@$1 65; Lard-oil, 68c.@85c.; Red Oil, 47½c.@48c.; Saponified, [illegible]; Linseed oil, [illegible], in full and job lots; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at [illegible], as extremes; Extra Refined Seal at [illegible]; Crude Cotton-seed Oil, 42c.@48c.; Yellow, 55c.@57c.; White, 65c.@70c., ℔ gallon. Palm-oil, 7¼c.@9c.; Tallow-oil, [illegible].

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and rather easier as to values, with 12c.@12⅛c. named as the nominal quotations for lots, in bulk.... Refined has been in light demand and at drooping rates; sales, 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 24½c. At Philadelphia, Refined was quoted at 23⅞c.@23¾c., for early delivery, on a dull market.... Refined in cases inactive at 29c.@29½c.... Naphtha quoted strong in price at from 15¼c.@[illegible] for Western and City, on a rather more active market. Sales 2,000 bbls. Pratt's, October delivery, at 16¼c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The market throughout has been very quiet since our last. There has been a very limited inquiry noted for Beef, for early delivery, at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 50 bbls. in lots, at $14 [illegible] for [illegible] new Western Mess; $13 for old do.; $12@$12 50 for new Western Prime Mess; $11@$11 50 for Prime, and for Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery the inquiry has been light, with Western Mess, buyer September, quoted nominally at $14 15 ℔ bbl.... City-dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at 6⅛c.@7½c. ℔ lb.... Cut-meats have been quiet but steady, with dry-salted and pickled Hams ranging from 12c.@14c.; Shoulders at 6¼c.@8c.; and Bellies at 8c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Sales, equal to 160 pkgs. Also, 27,000 lbs. Bellies in bulk, on private terms.... Bacon has been inactive at about former rates. Desirable cuts have been scarce—50 boxes Stretford sold at 9c.... Lard has been less sought after, yet quoted about steady on quite moderate offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of 550 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for good to strictly prime old Western Steam, chiefly at 9 3-16c. for contract stock; 9½c. for choice Western Kettle-rendered; 8⅝c.@9c. for new Western Steam; 9c.@9¾c. for prime to choice City Steam and Kettle-rendered; 8½c. for No. 1, and 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Refined. For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited, at about previous figures; prime Western Steam, seller October, quoted at 9⅛c.... Beef products have been in moderate demand at from $4@$9 for inferior to choice brands Mess and $9 50@$11 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for Prime Mess; $16@$25 for India Mess, and $20@$25 for Extra do., special brands, ℔ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams dull at $20@$24 as the extremes for old. Of new, further small lots were reported sold at $[illegible] ℔ bbl.

SUGARS—Raw have been in reduced stock, especially the better grades of refining, and prices have been quoted firmer and buoyant, with a good demand noted, chiefly on refining account. Holders do not seem urgent sellers at even the improved figures last quoted. Sales have been reported, since our last of 2,[illegible] hhds., including 1,303 hhds. fair to prime refining Cuba, for which 428 hhds. were placed late yesterday, on the basis of 8⅝c.@9½c., chiefly on basis good to prime refining, at 9c.@9⅛c.; 400 hhds. Martinique at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 375 hhds. fair to good refining Porto Rico at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.; 39 hhds. grocery do. at 9½c.@9⅞c.; and 148 hhds. Centrifugal at 10¼c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb. We now quote fair refining Cuba at 8⅝c.; good do. at 8¾c.; prime do. at 9⅛c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9⅛c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9¼c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9¼c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8¼c. for superior to extra superior. Refined continues in good request, including Powdered at 12⅛c.; Crushed, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Granulated at 12¼c.; A's, 11¾c.@11⅝c., chiefly at 11⅝c.@11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for prime Tallow at rather firmer rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Of Stearine, equal to 45,000 lbs. sold at 10c. for prime in hhds., and 10½c.@10¾c. in tcs. And of Grease Stearine, 10,000 lbs. at 8¼c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted steadier in price, on a fair inquiry for suitable grades; 1,400 half-chests Japan sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in moderate demand and steady; 250 hhds. sold at 8c.@15c. ℔ lb. Seed Leaf has been in fair request at uniform quotations, with sales reported of 300 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts at 25c.@60c.; 450 cases New State at 16c.@18c.; 124 cases New Wisconsin, and 100 cases New Ohio on private terms; and 100 cases Old Crop Sundries at 10c.@30c. ℔ lb. Havana has been less active, but quoted firm; 300 bales changed hands at 90c.@$1 17 ℔ lb. Manufactured quiet, but unchanged as to values.

WHISKY—Has been more freely offered and purchased at a shade easier prices; sales, 650 bbls., in lots, at 94c.@95c., chiefly at 94½c.@94⅞c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have shown a moderate degree of animation in the way of Grain and Provision engagements, the former at rather firmer rates; but in most other kinds of Produce the outward movement was on a restricted scale. The chartering business was less extensive. Vessels for the Grain and Petroleum trades were offered with less freedom, and held rather above the views of shippers, thus checking negotiations. The Grain charters effected indicated a slight rise in rates.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by sail, 65,000 bushels Grain at 9¼d. for Corn and 10d. for Wheat; and, by steam, 45,000 bushels do. at 10d. and 10½d., respectively, ℔ bushel; 4,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.; 100 bbls. Oil, 50 pkgs. Leather and 350 bbls. Rosin on private terms; 700 boxes Bacon at 35s.; 50 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl.... For London, by sail, 300 tons Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms.... For Cork and orders, a German bark, 646 tons, with about 2,300 quarters Grain, and another, 610 tons, with about 2,300 quarters do., at 8s. 1½d., or, if direct, 7s. 10½d.; a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, with about 2,700 quarters do. at 8s. 3d., or, if direct, at 8s.; an Italian brig, 306 tons, with about 2,000 quarters do.; and another, 270 tons, with about 1,800 quarters do. (both rechartered) same terms.... For Bristol, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour, 7,800 bushels Wheat, and 80 tons Oil-cake on private terms.... For Glasgow, by steam, 100 bbls. Rosin at 4s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.... For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British ship, 533 tons, hence with about 4,800 quarters Grain at 7s. 6d. ℔ quarter.... For the United Kingdom and the Continent, an American bark, 601 tons, reported with Guano from the Chinchas, at 70s. ℔ ton.... For a Continental port direct, an American ship, 806 tons, with about 5,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. ℔ bbl.... For Antwerp, 10 cases Tobacco at 27s. 6d.... For Bremen, 200 cases Tobacco at 22s. 6d.... For Hamburg, by sail, 150 tcs. Lard at 45s. 6d.... For Marseilles, an Italian bark, 382 tons, with about 300 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 48s.... For Newfoundland, a British brig, 180 tons, hence, with general cargo, at 40c.@45c. ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 10—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money, and 92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 93; 10-40s, 89½; new 5s, 89. Erie Railway Shares, 49⅝.

1½ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅝; 1867s, 92⅞; new 5s, 89¼.

5½ P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 10.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Rentes opened at 55f. 42c. and closed at 55f. 42c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 10—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.@10½d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 75,000 quarters, including 7,500 American.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 10d.@12s. ℔ cental for California White, and 11s. 4d.@12s. 10d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 28s. 6d. @28s. ℔ quarter. Peas, 39s. 3d. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Produce—Tallow, 42s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

5½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 10¼d.; Middling Orleans, 10½d.@10⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn at this port for the past three days have been 17,500 quarters, including 16,000 American.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Refined Petroleum, 17⅛d.@18d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 43s.@44s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Lake Imports—Flour, 3,900 bbls.; Wheat, 100,309 bushels; Corn, 151,322 bushels; Oats, 53,390 bushels; Barley, 900 bushels; Rye, 300 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 84,373 bushels; Corn, 66,000 bushels. Railroad Shipments from Elevators—Wheat, 20,846 bushels; Corn, 41,000 bushels; Oats, 33,900 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12½c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7c. Flour quiet; Spring, $7 25@$7 75; Bakers', $8@$8 50; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 50. Wheat dull; 10,000 bushels Green Bay Spring at $1 45. Corn weak and stagnant; sales, 60,000 bushels at 53½c. Oats held at 27c. The balance of the market is unchanged. Cattle—Receipts today, including 40 cars reported to arrive, 325 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 3,870 head, or 210 cars, against 272 cars for the same time last week. The accumulation of Cattle in the East, and the unfavorable reports from the same quarter has totally demoralized the market here. Business light and attendance slim, buyers being afraid to operate at prices asked. Buyers and sellers ¼c. apart. Most of the arrivals, with the exception of a few extra prime lots of natives, are composed of Texans and Cherokees. Transactions were hardly sufficient to make a quotable market. Sales of 177 Missouri Steers, ranging from 800 to 1,130 lbs., at $3 65@$5 00; 16 Texas Steers, averaging 1,132 lbs., at $3 25; 75 Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,341 to 1,351 lbs., at $5 65@$5 50; 80 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,[illegible] lbs., at $7 75; 34 Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,[illegible] to 1,144 lbs., at $5 25@$5 65; 32 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,120 to 1,187 lbs., at $[illegible]@$6 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, including 3 cars reported to arrive, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 5,800 head, against 4,600 head for the same time last week. Market not yet opened, and no sales to report. Hogs—Receipts today, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 12,300 head, against 10,000 head for the same time last week. Market opened slow for desirable-sized Hogs at $4 80@$4 90. Receipts light; 6 cars, [illegible]; 127 Indiana, averaging 187 lbs., at $4 75; 301 Illinois, ranging from 214 lbs. to 223 lbs., at $4 [illegible]; 201 Michigan, averaging 189 lbs. to 217 lbs., at $4 80@$4 90.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 10.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat active and higher; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 do. at $1 [illegible], cash; $1 30 old for seller September; $1 17½ seller October. No. 3 Spring, $1 16; rejected, $1 0[illegible]. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed sold at 34⅛c. for regular, cash or seller September; 34¾c. seller October; for fresh receipts, 35¼c. offered; No. 2 High Mixed sold at 35c. Oats steady; No. 2 sold at 24⅞c. Rejected at 20c.@20½c. Rye dull and declining; No. 2, 56½c. Barley dull; [illegible]. Provisions unchanged; sales, 500 bbls. Mess Pork at $14 50. Lard quiet but firm; sales of Winter at 8¼c. Summer at [illegible]. Bulk Meats unchanged; sales of Shoulders at 6½c. Bacon firm, scarce, and nominal. Whisky steady at 90½c. Freights lower; to Buffalo, 12c. for Corn, 14c. for Wheat; to Kingston, 21c. for Wheat. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 304,000 bushels Corn, 65,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 48,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,500 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 80,000 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Sept. 10.—Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bushels at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales, 1,400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 60. Corn dull; sales, 2,400 bushels in lots at 60c. Peas quiet; sales, 2,100 bushels Canada at $1 [illegible] free. Corn-meal, $1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted ℔ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged. Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22 ℔ ton. Highwines, 95c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson, $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts by Lake—30,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—6,900 bbls. Flour, 7,700 bushels Wheat, 5,900 bushels Corn, 1,500 bushels Oats, 1,725,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; sample lots No. 2 Fall, $1 55; No. 3 Red Winter, $1 [illegible]. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 35¼c., cash; 35c. seller October. Oats in improved demand and firm; No. 2 at 25c.@27c., latter outside price; 26c.@26¼c., seller October; 27c., buyer October. Barley in improved demand; No. 2 Spring, 63c.@65c. Rye steady at 60c. Whisky firm at 90c.@91c. for prime. Pork unchanged; jobbing lots at $14 [illegible]. Bacon declining; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.@10⅞c. Lard firm; Refined, 9¼c. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$4 [illegible]. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—Flour steady at $7 65@$7 85. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 45@$1 50; White, $1 55@$1 65. Corn steady at 45c. Rye steady; old, 75c.; new, 68c.@70c. Oats unchanged; old, 43c.@44c.; new, 30c.@33c. Barley unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork nominal at $15 25. Lard steady; Summer, 8⅜c.; Steam, 8¾c.; Kettle, 9c. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6½c.; Sides, 9c.@9¼c.; offerings light. Bacon—Demand light and holders firm; Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Sides, 10c.@11½c. Sugar-cured Hams firm at 15½c.@16½c. Live Hogs steady at $4 10@$4 40. Whisky steady at 90c.

TOLEDO, Sept. 10.—Flour steady. Wheat—Demand light and holders firm; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 67; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 61½; Amber Michigan, $1 45@$1 45½; No. 1 Red, $1 52; No. 2 do., $1 44¾; buyer September, $1 44. Corn steady; High Mixed, 45½c.; buyer October, 45½c.@45¾c.; Low Mixed, 45c. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 1 at 30c.@30½c.; No. 2 at 29c. Freights unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 [illegible]; No. 1 at $1 24. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 36½c. Oats in fair demand and firm; sales at No. 2 at 25c. Rye firm and scarce; No. 1 sold at 54½c. Barley in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 2 Fall at 65½c. Freights to Buffalo, 15c.; to Oswego, 23c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 61,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 10.—Tobacco firm; sales, 83 hhds. Flour in good demand; Extra Family, $6 50@$7. Wheat steady; choice, $1 25@$1 30. Oats unchanged. Rye unchanged. Provisions steady at $15 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c., packed. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., loose. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@17c. Lard, 9¼c.@10½c.; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky steady at 91c.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—Receipts—Wheat moderate and market firm. Corn dull at reduced prices; sales Western Mixed at 60c., deliverable in Troy. Barley malt is attracting attention; sales, 5,000 bushels Bay Quinte, city made, at $1 35. Oats dull; sales, 250 bags old Mixed State at 49c., and 1 car No. 2 new Western at 43c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—Corn easier; Mixed, 58c.@59c.; White, 58c.@60c. Oats firmer at 40c.@45c. Lard firmer; choice scarce; tierces, 10½c.@10¾c.; kegs, 12¼c. Sugar firmer; fair to fully fair, 10¼c.@10¾c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 121½; New-York Sight, par. Gold, 112⅞.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—Seeds unchanged. Groceries very active. Petroleum unsettled; Crude, 16½c.; Refined, 23½c.@23⅝c., on the spot and the month. Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn weak; Yellow, 66c. Oats active; new White Ohio, 45c.@46c. Whisky, 94c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 10.—Double Extra Winter Flour sold at $6 50@$6 75. Corn in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales at 57c.@58c. Oats—Demand light and holders firm; quoted at 37c.@38c. Lard—Sales of keg at 10¾c.@11c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—Cotton easier; Low Middling, 20¼c.; Middling, 21½c.; net receipts, 1,371 bales; gross, 1,427 bales; sales, 850 bales; stock, 18,008 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 10.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Low Middling, 19¾c.@19½c.; Middling, 20½c.; net receipts, 276 bales; exports coastwise, 439 bales; stock, 1,041 bales.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A. DENHAM & CO., Publishers and Importers, No. 17 Murray-st., near Broadway, New-York, HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

THE LIVES OF THE NOVELISTS. By Sir WALTER SCOTT, with Notes. 12mo., 436 pp. Neatly printed on toned paper. Cloth extra, gilt top. Price $2.

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AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

SALE OF TIMBER BERTHS.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO, Aug. 1, 1872.

A sale, by public auction, of timber berths on the north shore of Lake Huron, and north of French River, will be held at the Department of Crown Lands, Toronto, at 12 noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October next. The berths to be offered for sale are projected townships, estimated at an area each of thirty-six square miles where the outlines are regular; each township to be put up as one berth and sold as such, and to be adjudged to the person bidding the highest amount of bonus per square mile therefor; payment for the same to be made on the day of sale, by depositing the amount of purchase to the credit of the Department of Crown Lands, in a bank authorized to receive deposits on account of the Government of Ontario.

All berths sold to be subject to correction with respect to area, under the first clause of the Crown Timber Regulations.

Licenses for Berths sold will be issued subject to the "Crown Timber Regulations," one month after date of sale, and payment of bonus and ground-rent for current season.

No deduction, from area sold, allowed for water.

The Department reserves the right to one bid on each Berth; and also the right to grant special licenses to cut fuel on the Berths sold, for the supply of coasting steamers.

A map showing the Berths to be disposed of may be seen at the Woods and Forests Office, Department Crown Lands on and after the 15th inst.

R. W. SCOTT, Commissioner.

NOTE.—The area to be offered as Timber Berths is very extensive, embracing all unsold and unlicensed lands of the Crown north of Lake Huron and north of French River, and west of the Indian Reserve on Lake Nipissing, to the eastern boundary of the townships of Awerss and Vancoughnet, extending north from the Indian Reserve, on Lake Nipissing, an estimated distance of twenty-four miles, thence due west to the north-east angle of the township of Vancoughnet.

Maps of the Territory are for sale by Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., No. 17 King-st. East, Toronto.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Sept. 11, at 12 o'clock, within their store:

251 boxes fresh Messina lemons ex steam-ship Mosel.

1,174 boxes Messina lemons ex steam-ship *Olympia*. Can be examined on Pier No. 20, North River. Immediately after

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A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING, AT NO. 212 5TH-AV., WILL COMMENCE OCT. 2.

Twice-a-week classes on Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week, on Saturday morning and Friday evening.

Monday and Thursday evenings for gentlemen.

For terms, &c., send for circular.

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LYRIC HALL, NO. 723 6TH-AV., and ADELPHI HALL, Broadway, 52d-st. and 7th-av. MR. TRENOR is pleased to announce that his superior academy rooms are now open. See circulars.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 81 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

The classes for children will commence THURSDAY, Sept. 26. The afternoon classes will commence SATURDAY, Sept. 28.—Private lessons given now.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES ARE now open at Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East 13th-st., and Brevoort Hall, Nos. 154 and 156 East 54th-st. PRIVATE LESSONS at any hour, day or evening. Circulars at private Academy, No. 126 East 14th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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These are the only artificial mineral waters which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent tin-gallon

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ATTENTION, VETERANS!

A special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, to carry delegates to the

PITTSBURG CONVENTION,

will leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 7½ o'clock P. M. SUNDAY, Sept. 15. Fare, for the round trip, $10. Tickets, good upon all trains, can be procured during the week at the rooms of the Veteran's National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel; also at the depot, at Jersey City, Sunday afternoon and evening.

A. E. BURNSIDE, Chairman.

L. E. DUDLEY, Secretary.

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AN ACCEPTABLE PARTY IS WANTED to invest $50,000 to $200,000 to manufacture a novel and unequaled breech-loading army and sporting gun. No claims will be urged before the Army Board. SPENCER HIATT, Belmont Hotel, New-York City.

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1,000 WALNUT BEDSTEADS AND chamber-sets of various styles. Great inducements offered to purchasers to select from the large stock at the Steam Manufactory, 200 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 223 Hudson-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The firm of CLERKE & BUTLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WM. B. CLERKE will liquidate the affairs of the firm.

WM. B. CLERKE.

RICHARD B. BUTLER.

N. B.—Mr. WM. B. CLERKE will carry on the business. WM. B. CLERKE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1872.

BILLIARD TABLES.

ANOTHER NEW DESIGN READY.—First-class 4x8 tables, complete, $300. Sole manufacturers and patentees of the celebrated "Nonpareil" table and cataract cushion. KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A REWARD OF $150 WILL BE given, and no questions asked, for a LADY'S DIAMOND CLUSTER PIN, nine stones, and enameled setting, lost between Richfield Springs and New-Rochelle, Saturday, Aug. 31, 1872. Apply to or address C. C. ORCUTT, No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York, or GEORGE FERGUSON, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

LECTURES.

PROF. T. B. COMSTOCK, LECTURER on Geology and Natural History. Testimonials first class. Address care Am. Lit. Bureau, Cooper Union, New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY. *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE MERCHANT OF VENICE—Mrs. Macready, Mr. S. Parker.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—IXION—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE RED POCKET-BOOK—SKETCHES, &C. Mr. Neil Warner. Matinee at 2.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS—Mr. James W. Wallack and company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c.—Mr. Charles White and company. Matinee at 2½.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

JAMES ROBINSON'S CIRCUS—EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS—Robinson, Pastor and others.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

RINK BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.—INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

We hope that our City readers will go in large numbers to the meeting at Cooper Institute to-night. They will hear an address well worthy of attention from Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, and they will learn the truth about some wicked slanders which have been put in circulation concerning the President. Gov. JEWELL's speeches are always extremely interesting, and to-night he will have something to say which all our citizens would do well to listen to. The meeting will also be addressed by Gen. THOMAS VAN BUREN, and we once more invite our Republican friends to give the speakers an audience worthy of the cause.

It is now universally admitted that the Greeleyite ticket nominated for this State is the weakest and the worst ever submitted to the people. The *World* and *Tribune* invite people to support Mr. KERNAN on grounds of sectarian bigotry, but Catholics have probably by this time seen enough of the folly of allowing the corrupt section of politicians to claim their support as if of right. The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is chiefly notorious for his connection with the lobby at Albany. He was the most active lobbyist seen last Winter at Albany, and on the last day of the session he pushed through a bill which, if it had become a law, would have been a great outrage upon the people of Niagara and Erie Counties. DEPEW is a fair sample of a "Liberal Reformer," but he is one of the last men in the world who ought to be put in an important official position. We hope the people are not ready to elect lobbyists as Lieutenant-Governors. A pretty "reform" we should have with CHAUNCEY DEPEW in that post.

The pike is a voracious fish, and a family of that name seems to take after it. In the Fifth District, in Maine, a PIKE fought against HALE, and got the worst of it. The special interest which GREELEY, the patron of JOSHUA F. BAILEY, took in PIKE, is thus explained in yesterday's *Evening Post*:

"PIKE was the Greeley nominee; a brother of his was for years the Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*; through *Tribune* influence he was sent Minister to the Hague; and the PIKES, and the friends of the PIKES, owe a special allegiance to GREELEY. All which made the Pike nomination peculiarly significant; the most sanguine hopes were indulged in regard to it, and it was made a matter of pride with the Pike faction that he should make great inroads on the Republican vote. The disappointment is all the more bitter that here, where they expected most to dazzle, they are most forlorn; that where they expected to come out best they come out worst. HALE's majority is somewhere from 2,000 to 2,500 over PIKE, and thus is 300 to 1,000 greater than the Republican majority for Congressman in 1868. Such a fact is utterly disheartening; for it is clear that where Greeleyism made special claims in that district to the good will of the people, there the people have taken the most special pains to inflict upon it the most significant punishment."

FENTON's Professor of Journalism comes out strong in the gloom of defeat. His double-leaded scream on the Maine election was a model of style, as well as a beautiful specimen of his well-known conscientious accuracy. "All the Grant nominees for Congress appear to be re-elected;" (only three out of the five candidates were renominated, and the election of all five was perfectly assured by 10½ P. M. on Monday.) "Speaker BLAINE coming tolerably near to his old majority;" (BLAINE received 2,290 majority in 1870, and was known at 11 P. M. to have received at least 3,600 this year—his majority will probably be near 3,800;) "and CHANDLER's son-in-law squeezing through over PIKE." (This refers to HALE, who had only 1,210 majority in 1870, and more than double that this year—the "squeezing" seems to have been applied to PIKE.)

We publish, this morning, a speech of Attorney-General WILLIAMS, which will repay reading. It is a frank and sensible review of the situation, and comprehensive, and its style will be found more than usually attractive.

In the list of Vice-Presidents of the proposed Greeley mass-meeting, we observe the names of CHARLES E. LOEW and MATTHEW T. BRENNAN. If these are put forward as samples of "reformed" Tammany, it is pretty obvious that there is enough of old leaven in the concern to leaven the whole lump. When the lamented County Auditor, WATSON, met his untimely fate, County Clerk LOEW was good enough to keep watch and ward over the dying man, lest he should blab out anything which would seriously compromise TWEED and the other swindlers for whom WATSON had acted. WATSON carried with him into another world a scandalous record of forgery and fraud, which has been but partially disclosed even yet, and he did this, thanks to the sleepless watchfulness of "CHARLEY" LOEW, who thereby earned a very tangible claim upon the gratitude of the Ring. When the County Clerk tells all he knows about WATSON, as he may one day be compelled to do, he may be able to take a fresh start as a "Reformer." As for BRENNAN, he is the representative of one of the most corrupt gangs in this City, and when we get an honest man into the office he has so long disgraced, there will be disclosed such a record of fraud as will fairly offset the performances of his friend and ally, WM. M. TWEED.

The following is one of those things "which no fellow can find out." It is from Mr. GREELEY's organ of yesterday, and is supposed to refer to the Maine election:

"The resources of a treasury filled by taxing every civil official, at home and abroad, the influence of a Post-office Department whose head took the field to command in person, the power of a twenty-four hundred mile coast dotted with Custom-houses, the votes of the Kittery Navy-yard, and the resources of a political organization well-nigh perfect, coupled with a proscriptive pressure never equaled, *have thus fallen over 4,000 short of the majority of four years ago.*"

Will any of our readers undertake to tell us, from the above, what it is that has "fallen short" "of the majority of four years ago?" But the Professor grows more obscure as he progresses. Here is what comes of it when he drops into figures:

"Well, five per cent. on the last Presidential vote shifts the States of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, California and Alabama from the Grant column to its opposite. Add these to the States already Democratic, and we have 155 out of the 183 electoral votes necessary to a choice. But Missouri is clearly *ours*, and her fifteen votes leave but fourteen more to make up, after the Grant rout in October, out of New-Hampshire, Rhode Island, Arkansas, North Carolina, Ohio, Illinois, and others scarcely less probable *yours*."

There was similar maundering in the news columns of the *Tribune*. The only grains of sense discoverable were in a report of the conditions of things at GUS. SCHELL's headquarters, where, it was said, "few seemed anxious to know the details." No wonder!

About the Tweed and Greeley tobacco concern, the "organ" is silent as an oyster. It has also dropped its hysterical appeals to stop that franking business, ever since it was discovered to be a large operator in the "conspiracy to swindle the Government." Next to the difficulty of getting the *Tribune* to contradict a disproved slander of its own manufacture, is the difficulty of getting it to admit that there is such a thing as rascality to be found among the Greeley gang. From that sweet Pecksniffian saint, DOOLITTLE, all the way up to the Tammany candidate himself, there is no act of meanness, duplicity, and fraud in the record of the Greeleyites for which the *Tribune* has not either some meaningless periphrases, or, failing that, an obstinate silence. This is what it is "not to be an organ."

The Victory in Maine.

That the election in Maine is fatal to Mr. GREELEY's success, anyone can see who cares to watch the attempts of the Greeleyite papers to explain away the triumph of Monday and to get away from the fact. But the significance of the the victory cannot be so easily disposed of. Greeleyism has taken no hold whatever on the people of this country. It has thus far failed to carry a single State. It was tried on the Democrats in North Carolina and cost the party the State. It has been tried in Maine and Vermont, and does not make a perceptible impression on the solid strength of the genuine Republicans.

It is useless to make a parade of arithmetical jugglery, or to talk balderdash about "percentages" and "transfers of votes." The simplest person can see that there is an inherent weakness in the Democratic candidate which no amount of figuring will dispel. It would be very easy to show that the desperate calculating and cross-calculating all proceeds on a radically false principle. But what is the use? It is only resorted to by the Greeley journals to keep up the courage of the rag-tag and bob-tail Republicans, and the hungry Democrats who can only be held by the cohesive power of prospective public plunder; and their courage is gone or going beyond hope of revival.

If we believed that any sensible man was deceived by the twaddle about "percentage" of gains, we could easily show that in the towns of Maine from which the vote has been received up to this time the majority is, relatively to the vote cast, fully as large as in 1868. The *Evening Post* points out that not more than one thousand votes have been thrown; but a careful examination of the returns will show that no votes have been lost by the Republicans that have not been made up by Democratic changes. A glance at the Congressional vote will illustrate this very plainly. Speaker BLAINE, for instance, leads the President's vote of 1868.

Nothing could establish the crushing significance of our splendid victory more clearly than the quibbles set up by the Greeleyites to break its force. We are told that nothing better was expected. But their own candidate, KIMBALL, is on record with a letter published in the *Tribune* on the morning of the election confessing that something a great deal better was expected. He declared that the Democrats could cut down the majority of 1868 twelve thousand, which would leave it only seven thousand, and that this was all the Republicans really hoped to get. Nay more, the *Tribune* itself, before it went into the *World* business of manipulating figures, admitted that the vote this year must be compared with that cast in 1871. Thus, it said on the 28th of August: "A victory for us, *or even a large reduction of last year's Administration majority*, will not only encourage our party," &c. And again: "The Grant managers are keenly alive to this fact, and are expending every effort to keep up their vote *to the figures of 1871.*" We have not only secured the vote of 1871, but gone upward of five thousand better. Judged by the *Tribune's* own test, proposed by itself, the election on Monday is an irreparable disaster for the Greeleyites.

Again we are told, and that by the personal organ of Mr. GREELEY, that "the Cincinnati movement is a revolution, and revolutions do not begin in populations like that of Maine." It is perfectly plain that this "revolution" has not begun there; but where in the name of common sense *has* it begun? Possibly in North Carolina, but if so it palpably violated the old saw about revolutions, and has gone backward. But if we waive North Carolina, and agree that the revolution has not begun at all, why should it not "begin in populations like that of Maine?" GREELEY was a professed Republican. He was put up to catch Republican votes. Maine is full to overflowing with Republicans who in times past have read the *Tribune*, and held its editor in profound respect. Why does he not work well, as a decoy, among them? If his organ will answer that question frankly, it will save its Democratic friends a great deal of money and hard work, which they are now spending on a hopeless canvass.

Mr. GREELEY is repudiated in Maine, for the same reason he is rejected the country over by the Republican Party—namely, because he has betrayed its principles. Our party early learned to use men only to promote what it deemed sound political ends. It has made and unmade in this process many reputations. Mr. GREELEY was trusted and honored when he was thought to be faithful, but when he turns toward the enemy nobody follows him. All the hullaballoo about his strength has been sheer brag, of which the unerring test of the ballot-box has proved the hollowness.

From this day on to November, the Republican Party may march with the confidence of victory. The struggle will not be relaxed. Everything that can honorably be done to make the triumph in November not only sure, but overwhelming, will be done. But there is no longer room for doubt that the confidence of the people in the party is unshaken, and that the advance posts of freedom and equality which have been so laboriously secured in these last twelve years, are not now to be abandoned to the enemy.

The Sherman Astronomical Expedition.

Our atmosphere is a great nuisance to astronomers, and, if they could live without breathing, they would vote unanimously to have it pumped off and cleared out of the way of their telescopes. It annoys them in various ways. By its refraction it makes the apparent positions of the stars differ from the true, so that nearly every astronomical observation requires a correction on this account. Ordinarily its agitation by currents of varying temperature is such as to make the star-images twitch and squirm like living creatures, so blurring and distorting the forms of things that, according to HERSCHEL, not more than about one hundred hours in a whole year are available for observation with the most powerful instruments. It is not perfectly transparent itself, but, what is worse, it is always more or less loaded with foreign matters, minute droplets of water, crystals of salt, living germs, and dust of various kinds, which cut off light and obstruct vision. Finally, the reflective power of this dust-laden atmosphere is such that every bright object is surrounded by a halo of illuminated air, which masks more or less completely every faint object near it, and is especially troublesome in spectroscopic work. Solar eclipses owe their principal importance simply to the fact that, on these occasions, there are a *few* moments during which the air around the observer is shaded by the moon, and then the sun's surroundings can be examined free from this annoying halo.

Now, although these atmospheric difficulties cannot be wholly obviated, it has always, of course, been evident that they might be lessened by removing the observer and his instrument from the sea-level to a great elevation, for then nothing below him can do him any mischief. At a height of only 7,500 feet, one-fourth, and that by all odds the worst fourth of the atmosphere, is thus rendered harmless; at 10,500 feet, one-third, and at 18,000 feet, one-half. Nothing but actual experiment, however, could determine the amount of advantage thus attainable by elevation, and until very recently it has been very difficult to mount a powerful instrument under the necessary conditions.

The first experiment of the sort was made in 1856, when Prof. SMYTH, the present Astronomer Royal for Scotland, carried a large telescope to the Peak of Teneriffe. He remained a few weeks, and obtained, at an elevation of nearly nine thousand feet, a series of observations which conclusively demonstrated a difference of at least fifty per cent. between the performance of a given instrument in England and on the peak. A few observations made in India and Persia, at heights of from six thousand to eight thousand feet, confirm his results. The Union Pacific Railway, which at one point attains an elevation of nearly 8,300 feet, affords remarkable facilities for an experiment of this kind in our own country; and during the past Summer, Sherman, the highest station, has been occupied for astronomical purposes by a party of the United States Coast Survey, a special appropriation of two thousand dollars having been made by Congress for this object. The party was under the charge of Gen. R. D. CUTTS, one of the most experienced and accomplished assistants upon the survey, and was thoroughly equipped, not only with the usual instruments for geodetic and astronomical determinations, but with magnetic, photographic, and meteorological apparatus.

Associated with the party was Prof. YOUNG, of Dartmouth College, who brought with him the fine telescope of nine and four-tenths inches in diameter and twelve feet focal length, belonging to that institution. This instrument, though by no means comparable with the mounted equatorials of the Chicago and Cambridge Observatories, or even with that of Mr. RUTHERFORD, in this City, is one of great power and exquisite perfection, one of the best and most recent productions of CLARK, the prince of telescope-makers, and far superior to anything hitherto mounted at such an elevation. It was provided, of course, with all the usual accessories, and particularly with a very perfect and powerful spectroscope, which is the Professor's special pet. Although the weather was unfavorable during a considerable portion of the time, results of great value were obtained, as will be evident when the reports come to be published. The series of hourly meteorological observations alone would well repay the whole expense of the expedition, as the station, from its position on the backbone of the continent, is one of the highest scientific importance.

The telescopic results confirm in the most emphatic manner the work of Prof. SMYTH at Teneriffe, and show that his success depended mainly, if not solely, upon the simple elevation of his station of observation, and not, as some have concluded, upon the fact that it was located on a small island. Clear nights at Sherman were rare, it is true, the season, if we may credit the residents, having been an unusual one in this respect. An immense body of snow fell in this country last Winter, and according to Mr. GARDNER, the topographer of KING's geological survey, the snow on the 1st of July lay eight feet deep over the whole plateau from which rise the Medicine Bow Mountains, some fifty miles west of Sherman. Probably the cloudiness, which is said to have been unusual, and was certainly very annoying, was largely due to these snow piles.

But there were some clear nights, averaging about one in four, and when it was clear the spectacle was magnificent; it is impossible to speak of it without enthusiasm. To the naked eye thousands of stars appeared, invisible at lower levels; stars marked of the seventh magnitude upon the maps of ARGELANDER and PROCTOR. The powers of the telescope were so greatly increased that, upon a careful examination of numerous test objects, it was concluded that the Dartmouth telescope, at Sherman, would show everything that can be seen by a twelve-inch glass in New-England. Prof. YOUNG, however, naturally paid most attention to spectroscopic work, and with notable success.

The solar prominences, as they are called, the flames and clouds of incandescent hydrogen, which surround the disc of the sun, were seen far more clearly and beautifully than ever before, and their wonderful transformations and motions were carefully watched and studied under the new conditions. The spectra of the solar spots were examined, and especial pains were taken with the spectrum of the chromosphere, in which 165 new bright lines were discovered—the total number previously known being 103. The advantage of the rarer atmosphere showed itself especially at the purple end of the spectrum, for, while there was a manifest gain in the red, yellow and green portions, the most important of the new lines discovered lie in the extreme violet, which at the sea-level is hardly visible.

Altogether, the obvious conclusion to be drawn from the whole experiment is that no time ought to be lost in establishing a powerful telescope, with all the necessary appliances, at some elevated point in our Western country. Probably the best station will be found further west than Sherman—perhaps at some point near Salt Lake City, or in the Sierra Nevada mining regions, where a greater proportion of fine weather may reasonably be expected; but, for the credit of American science, it ought to be found and occupied soon, either by private enterprise or by Government.

It would seem well worth considering whether our own Naval Observatory, in which all American men of science take so just a pride, would not do well to imitate the example of the French National Observatory, which removed its great Foucault reflector, of forty inches aperture, from Paris to a *succursale*, or branch establishment, at Marseilles, for the sake of the clear sky and better weather of the Mediterranean basin. There may be controlling reasons to the contrary, but it certainly seems as if the magnificent telescope of twenty-six inches aperture, now building for the observatory by Clark, and which, when finished, will be without a rival in the world, ought to have every advantage of position that the whole broad land can afford.

Sands and His Young Man.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS is not only a financier, but an educator. His labors have heretofore been divided between the public treasury and the public schools. Having latterly mastered the Tweed system of finance, and thereby made himself not only eminent, but also comfortable as to the condition of his pockets, he now seeks fame as a writer upon educational topics. In literature as well as in finance, SANDS fully recognizes the value of co-operation. He joined himself with Tweed to open the treasury, and he unites himself in authorship with a young man comparatively familiar with the grammar and the spelling-book. Curiously enough, the lack of honesty which some persons claimed was characteristic of SANDS' financial operations is also visible in his literary exploits. That he should have employed a young man to write a pamphlet on education was certainly not regarded as a crime, especially by those who reflected upon what the public had escaped by SANDS' philanthropic avoidance of personal assaults upon the language; but that he should have published—as he did—this young man's pamphlet with the name of NATHANIEL SANDS as the author displayed upon its title-page, was not precisely an honest or an honorable proceeding.

It seems that SANDS' young man is still in his literary service, for there has recently appeared, in a weekly journal published in this City, a lecture on "The Law of Mental Growth and the Philosophy of the Accretion of Mind, by NATHANIEL SANDS." Had SANDS explained the law of pecuniary growth, as known to himself and his friend TWEED, or the philosophy of the accretion of SANDS' fortune in connection with City bonds, it would have proved more interesting to the average reader than his educational lecture possibly can be. Still, the writings of SANDS' young man are not altogether without interest. That unfortunate scribe is compelled to clothe the ideas of SANDS in intelligible language, and the way in which he struggles with the tremendous task cannot fail to arouse the sympathies of his readers.

So far as the result achieved by SANDS' young man is intelligible, it appears that SANDS' theory of education is what may be termed "Cannibal Pantheism." He informs us that there is a universal mind in nature—which is the pantheistic side of his theory—and that as "body feeds upon body," after the pleasant custom of the Fijians, so mind must feed upon the universal mind of nature—which is where SANDS displays his cannibal convictions. In enforcing these views, he tells us that "mind is imbedded in mind," and that "when the mind is so imbedded, it must be cultivated as we cultivate the seed." Precisely how this cultivating process is to be carried on, SANDS' young man does not inform us, but we may suppose that hereafter SANDS will visit the public schools, imbed each pupil's mind in the universal mind of nature, and then proceed to sprinkle it with water and patent fertilizers after the most approved agricultural method. He admits that "the human mind is an instrument far more delicate and complicated than any musical mechanism or the most finely-constructed chronometer," and we may concede that a man who has made this astounding and wholly original discovery can be trusted to manage this delicate instrument in the right way. And yet SANDS does not claim to have been as successful as an educator as he has been as a financier. "We have learned much, it is true, and accomplished much," says SANDS, but, on the other hand, "our best efforts have been one-sided, incomplete, and often injurious." Nevertheless, this need not distress him. Were not his raids upon the City Treasury "one-sided" and unusually "injurious" to the public? And yet they contributed materially to the comfort and prosperity of SANDS, even to the extent of at least seventy thousand dollars. Let us grant that SANDS knows rather less about the human mind than he does about grammar. Still, he may continue to make money by meddling in the public schools. He should remember his theory of finance, as ably set forth in this very lecture, by his young man. "All nature feeds upon itself," remarks the young man; "it is organized on the basis of one vast exchange." Cannot SANDS, the educator, find some one to "feed upon," or some one with whom to organize a judicious system of "exchange," even though he can no longer feed upon the City Treasury or "exchange" the "Citizens' Association" and his reputation as an honest man for a fat office under TWEED? Surely, to speak after the grammatical manner of SANDS, what SANDS "done" once he can do again, and this reflection should sustain and encourage him when he pays his young man for writing a lecture "by NATHANIEL SANDS," and asks himself whether the money so disbursed is an unprofitable investment.

Insane Murderers.

The decision rendered by Judge LEONARD on Monday in the case of JAMES BURNS will commend itself, we venture to predict, not less to the legal mind than to the common sense of the community. BURNS was tried in July for a brutal and unprovoked murder, and put in that familiar defense, on which, it seems, the murderer may nowadays rely the most confidently, the more brutal and unprovoked his crime. On the ground of insanity BURNS was acquitted of the charge of murder, but very properly committed to the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, "there to be detained in safe keeping until duly discharged according to law." He had been there but little over a month when such a discharge was applied for by his counsel. The man who had been insane in July suddenly became sane in August, and a writ of habeas corpus was resorted to for his release.

Judge LEONARD's decision on this application seems as satisfactory, in a legal point of view, as it certainly is in point of justice and morality. The statute under which criminals may be sent to a lunatic asylum, and which provides for the discharge of ordinary insane patients on a certificate of recovery, expressly excepts such criminal inmates from the operation of that provision. The general Habeas Corpus act, moreover, denies the writ to a prisoner confined on sentence of a Court of competent jurisdiction. These are the general grounds on which Justice LEONARD pronounces against the application on behalf of BURNS, and they are undoubtedly correctly taken. And in this authoritative interpretation of the law, there is rendered a real and substantial service to the cause of public morality. The administration of justice would become a farce, and the murder penalty a dead letter, if every assassin could escape the gallows on the plea of insanity, only to be released a month later on a writ of habeas corpus. To parody Dr. JOHNSON's definition of patriotism, insanity has become the last refuge of ruffians, and, in the hands of a certain class of unscrupulous lawyers, is found as efficient a shield of villainy as an *alibi* in the old days of English criminal jurisprudence. The leaning of modern juries is to the side of mercy, and the slightest evidence of irresponsibility is eagerly grasped at as a relief from the necessity of inflicting the death penalty. But public safety requires that insane persons should be sequestered from their fellow-men, and especially those whose mental infirmity has taken the form of homicidal mania should be subjected to a long and careful probation before they are again admitted to society. A man who, in a fit of sudden insanity, can kill his best friend, it is clearly not safe to leave at large. He may be in his sound mind the day after the deed—he may never, during his life, have a return of the mania—but he may also have another fit the day after his release.

For cases of this nature, the law perhaps hardly provides with sufficient minuteness. Leaving out of view for a moment the instance where insanity is successfully feigned to elude punishment, it may very well happen that a homicide, insane at the time of the commission of the act, and during the trial, recovers his senses within a short period after his incarceration. The law then finds itself in this dilemma. It is the very refinement of cruelty to confine a sane man with the insane; it is unjust to transfer to the State Prison one who was irresponsible at the time of committing the crime; it is yet unsafe to turn loose upon the community a person who may at any moment become a murderous maniac. Why, then, should there not be for this class of *detenus* a third place of confinement, neither a prison nor an asylum, where they may be kept, suffering perhaps no other indignity or hardship than the deprivation of liberty until it has been clearly ascertained either that they are confirmed monomaniacs or secure against the probability of a relapse? Where the plea of insanity was genuine, such detention would be a hardship, perhaps, but necessarily inflicted by society in self-defense, and at all events much less irksome than the asylum. Where the plea was feigned, the confinement would be some punishment—inadequate, it is true, but still sufficient to make the "insanity dodge" less attractive than at present.

Something, at least, should be done. BURNS is only one of three or four murderers, all acquitted, within a short time, on the ground of insanity—all now applying for discharge from the Lunatic Asylum on the ground that they are sane. It is wrong to keep them there if they are sane; it is wrong to permit them to go unpunished if they were sane at the period of the crime; it is dangerous, in any event, to set them at large. Judge LEONARD's decision is a temporary help; but the problem—no easy one—yet remains to be solved.

New Incentives to Emigration.

Bad as the present outlook is for the British workman and agricultural laborer, that which is most menacing in his future may not improbably, to numbers at least of his class, turn out the choicest of blessings. Beef, bread and coal promise to be for him this Winter dear beyond precedent; and the likelihood, or indeed certainty, suggests with triple force the wisdom of placing himself and his family in a region where all these necessaries are cheap. Thus, many who have lacked enterprise, or courage, for such a step are seriously thinking of emigrating this Autumn to the United States, Canada or Australia; and, as usual, this country is likely to get the lion's share of new settlers. The proverbial ill wind that blows no one good, will thus not be found in the otherwise lamentable scarcity in question; for the wealth and resources of the United States are certain to be greatly increased both by the increased demand for our cereals and other provisions, and by a new and swelling tide of valuable immigration.

We mentioned some time ago the judicious example set by Mr. GEORGE ROGERS, of Dorsetshire, who, in behalf of a great number of humble friends, came out to America to look at Western lands, and make selections for them after a thorough personal examination. Two thousand English colonists are to settle on the lands thus chosen and bought by Mr. ROGERS in the far Northwest; and, as he has already returned home with his title-deeds, and the intending emigrants have been preparing for their departure during his whole absence, it is expected they will cross the Atlantic immediately. It is certainly far better that these two thousand persons should be raising cheap food to send home to their ill-fed countrymen, than to remain starving and grumbling in Dorsetshire; and the diminution of a close-packed population has, of course, its economic and social advantage in other ways. It is plain that the people of Great Britain would be immensely relieved, at this gloomy time when the average workman is so "dour" and hopeless over his immediate future, if the colony of Mr. ROGERS could be followed by many more like it. We are told that other plans like that of Mr. ROGERS are under consideration, and since it is so manifestly to the immediate interest of our great railways, as well as to the remoter interest of the whole country, to settle the vast trans-Mississippi plains, such projects are pretty sure to be encouraged here.

It is satisfactory to reflect that a calamity not to be thought of without grief—the stinting in actual, needful food of numbers of our fellow beings—will not be unattended with palliation. Want is the parent of emigration, and though a harsh and bitter incentive, many who yield to it will live to bless the day the trial was given them to bear. Hundreds and thousands of half-starved English artisans and laborers are likely in ten years to be happy and well-to-do citizens in Colorado, Dakota, Utah and Nevada, and so, as with the case of the pilgrims of the *Mayflower*, what seems unmitigated evil may blossom into plenteous and lasting benefit.

MINOR TOPICS.

On Monday there was a large fire in Chrystie-street, in the vicinity of the rails of the Second, Third and Fourth avenue cars. Hose-pipes were of course laid, connecting the engines with all the available hydrants in the neighborhood, and, as a consequence, crossing the tracks of the three railways above named. This resulted in completely stopping the travel on those routes during the greater part of the afternoon; thus interfering with business and inflicting great inconvenience upon thousands of people. This sort of thing, to a greater or less extent, takes place whenever there is a large fire in this City, unless the fire breaks out below the City Hall. Is it not time that some means of elevating hose-pipes above the street-cars should be brought into use? It is intolerable that a fire should be permitted to interrupt travel in the busiest part of the day for hours at a time.

Some of the Police Justices of Brooklyn, it appears, have for a considerable time been in the habit of opening Court in the Station-houses at unseasonable hours, for the purpose of accommodating persons not desiring to incur the odium of going before the public. The pot-house politicians have been prominent in cases brought up on such occasions, using their "influence" for the accused, and "fixing things" to the satisfaction of those concerned. To put an effectual stop to this kind of business, the Police Commissioners have just issued an order to the Captains of the several precincts, to the effect that the Station-houses are to be no longer used for the hearing of charges by Magistrates after regular Court hours. The action of the Commissioners, as a matter of course, is not particularly agreeable to the aforesaid politicians and their friends; but their displeasure is not of much consequence, compared with the unanimous approval of respectable citizens.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* calls attention to a fact which seems of sufficient importance not to be lost sight of. From a careful study of the diseases peculiar to horses, he claims to have good reason to know that in the large cities of the country most of the deaths among these animals have resulted from drinking at the public fountains. "Every old diseased horse drinks out of them," says the writer; "I have seen a half pint of corruption left in the basin after such a horse had taken a drink, and immediately afterward I have seen a fine horse drink from the same basin—drink what was little better than poison." In this City the very best of the trotting cattle are often watered at public troughs, and the only wonder is that diseases thus contracted are not more common.

Fifty-five tradesmen in South London were convicted, during the week ending Aug. 24, of having false weights and measures. South London is on the Surrey side, and a large part of the population there is very poor. The offending tradesmen are chiefly such as supply the wants of those who buy in very small quantities; and a well-informed Judge estimates that there are no fewer than three hundred shop-keepers in the whole of London who are habitually guilty of this cruel form of cheating. It is bad enough to swindle the rich, but to pilfer in this way the hard-earned money of the poor, the slender fund that keeps their ill-fed families, and this at a time when meat and fuel are rising so greatly in price, ought to be severely punished. We fear that work of this sort goes on in New-York, and that the cheating is not all done by means of false weights and measures. The matter should be rigidly investigated at intervals, and detected offenders punished not by fine only, but by imprisonment.

The Washington correspondent of an evening paper gave the following news yesterday:

"One of the most prominent Greeley men here said today that money had been wasted in Maine like water, and that a great mistake had been made in not abandoning the contest in that State entirely and spending the funds in Pennsylvania and Indiana. The members of the Greeley Campaign Committee are no longer sanguine as to the election of their candidate."

The hocus-pocus about the "transfer of percentages" does not deceive the Greeleyites themselves. They see plainly enough that the people regard their entire scheme with disgust, and everywhere refuse to support it.

Just after the close of the civil war, a thrifty sergeant, named BATES, undertook, for a consideration, to carry the Union flag through every Southern State without receiving injury or insult. He accomplished this heroic task successfully, and now seems to have adopted public flag-carrying as an easy and lucrative profession. He has just announced that he proposes to display that popular piece of bunting all along the road from the Scottish border to London, and in case no insult is levelled either at the sacred flag, or the presumably sacred sergeant, he is to receive a large sum of money. Of course, if the man wants to exhibit himself as a thrifty lunatic he has a right to do so, but it is not so clear that he has a moral right to use the national ensign as an aid to mercenary idiocy. Let him hunt up the flag of President REAL's short-lived British-American Republic, and substitute that appropriate banner in the place of the Stars and Stripes.

OHIO.

How the News from Maine is Received—Carl Schurz Making Inflammatory Appeals to the Germans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 10.—The news from Maine is enthusiastically received all over Southern Ohio, and the Republicans are preparing for an active and vigorous campaign from now until the October election. Thus far there has not been a great deal of speech-making in this State, but the work of organization has been quietly, though very effectively, carried on in every direction. Carl Schurz arrived here today, and to-night has a crowd to hear him, among whom are a great many German Republicans, anxious to see the face of the man who has proven so recreant to all honorable pledges of fealty to his party. He has an attentive hearing, and some forced enthusiasm from Democrats, but will make no votes by his incendiary appeals to passion and prejudice.

The Republican candidates for Congress in two districts of this county will hold meetings every night from now till the campaign closes. The mass of the news from Indiana, which reaches here is of the most encouraging character.

Responses from here to the Maine election news are full of enthusiasm, and salutes without number are being fired today all over the State.

DELAWARE.

Republican State Convention—Candidates for Presidential Electors and Congressman Nominated Amid Great Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Sept. 10.—The State Convention of the Republicans of Delaware was held today in Georgetown, the County seat of Sussex, situated in the southern extremity of the peach-growing State. The occasion was accepted by the Republicans as an admirable opportunity to show their enthusiasm, their unity and their discipline. Delaware has but three counties—Newcastle, of which Wilmington is the capital, Kent and Sussex. From the first there were seventy-eight delegates to the Convention; from the second, forty, and from the third, forty-two. Not only were all these delegates present when the Convention was called to order, but, notwithstanding the fact that Georgetown is just five hours distant from Wilmington on the cars, there was an attendance of friends and outsiders which amounted to over a thousand by the time the train reached the place of the Convention. The truth is that the Republicans generally struck work and made the day a grand holiday, sacred to the needs of the party. The town was decorated with banners. In the rear there was a wagon in which was mounted a brass cannon, which belched forth a challenge to the Democracy at every station. At Georgetown the principal hotels were draped with huge banners, and the inhabitants were out to welcome the delegates. There were also stands erected underneath the trees of the little green, on which were distinguished speakers from Philadelphia and Baltimore, waiting to address them. The secret of this extraordinary enthusiasm lay in the fact that the Republicans of Delaware, for the first time in many years, have a very good chance of carrying the State. At the last Democratic Convention the electoral ticket was nominated without instructions, for the resolutions indorsing Horace Greeley couldn't be passed, and there was such a desperate uproar in the Assembly that the Chairman abruptly adjourned the meeting to prevent a scandal affirming an absolute repudiation of the entire Greeley business. The absence of Senator Bayard, who is to the Democracy of Delaware what the trumpeter is to the horseman in the day of battle, has contributed in a large degree to the utter demoralization which has set in among them. With the delegates from Wilmington there were actually several leading Democrats, one of them an Alderman. They came nominally to see the fun, but it was well understood that a thorough detestation of boiled crow was at the bottom of the matter. At 2 o'clock the delegates were in the Courthouse. Mr. Pickles, of Wilmington, called the meeting to order and nominated as temporary Chairman, Mr. Wm. W. Morgan, of Sussex County. John P. Ruth was appointed temporary Secretary. Committees were then ordered on Organization, Credentials and Resolutions. During their absence speeches were made by various delegates, begging the members not to throw away their chance of victory by any disunion, and expressing a hope that individual preferences would be again subordinated to the welfare of the party. These sentiments were loudly cheered. Mr. Louis Thompson, of Newcastle County, was appointed regular Chairman of the Convention, with numerous Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The following resolutions were then read amid repeated cheers and peals of laughter, the last resolution being encored three times, the Democrats present joining in the applause:

Resolved, That we proclaim our adherence to the [illegible] of the Philadelphia Convention.

Resolved, That the Administration of Ulysses S. Grant has been a most triumphant vindication of the wisdom that prompted his election; that his successful conduct of the civil affairs of the nation has not been less marked than his military skill displayed in the suppression of rebellion, and that whether as General or President he is entitled to the admiration and gratitude of the American people.

Resolved, That Henry Wilson is a noble example of the capacity and tendency of republican institutions to dignify mankind. Humble in his birth, without fortune or friends, from the shoe-maker of Natick he has raised himself, by industry, integrity and patient toil, to the elevation of Senator and future Vice-President of the United States. Constant in his devotion to his country, unwearied in his efforts to advance the public interests in all the tenor of his public life, and by his arduous labors as the Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, he has earned a title to be associated with U. S. Grant in the government of a free and grateful people.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-citizens of the late Democratic Party upon their acceptance of the true principles of republican government; that in the recantation of their errors we have their complete recognition of the truth of all our teachings, and, though their conversion has been somewhat sudden, we hope that it is genuine, and that in due time they will bring forth fruits meet for repentance.

After this the nominations for Congressmen and Presidential Electors were made. The following gentlemen were unanimously nominated:

For Electors at Large—Benjamin S. Booth, of Newcastle, and Dr. Wm. F. Collins, of Kent.

For District Elector—David W. Moore, of Sussex.

Then came the nomination for Congressman, over which there was considerable debate, for the banner of the party during the contest will have to be borne by this nominee, and the great probability of victory made the delegates keenly anxious. Levi C. Bird was the choice of Newcastle; Jas. R. Lofland, of Kent, and John W. Houston, of Sussex. Balloting was then commenced. On the second ballot Jas. R. Lofland was nominated, and the choice was then made unanimous. An enthusiastic mass meeting was held after the Convention adjourned. Patriotic speeches were delivered, and the candidates who had lost the nomination pledged themselves amid great applause to work faithfully for Grant and Wilson and the ticket.

JUDGE PRINDLE'S CASE.

Meeting of the Senate, Yesterday, in Extra Session—Adjournment till Nov. 20.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Senate met in extra session at 10 A. M., to hear the closing argument in the case of Judge Prindle. The roll was called, and twelve Senators answered to their names. On motion of Senator D. P. Wood, who said there was evidently a misapprehension as to the time of meeting, the Senate adjourned till 4 P. M.

Judge Prindle and his counsel were present. Counsel for prosecution were absent.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 4 P. M. There were twenty Senators present. Before transacting any business they, on motion of Senator Winslow, went into secret session. After an hour's discussion the doors were reopened, and it was announced that when the Senate adjourned it would be till the 10th of November, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Senator D. P. Wood moved that when the Senate meet the Prindle case be disposed of first, and that the case of Judge Curtiss be then taken up.

Mr. Johnson rose to a point of order that the Senate, having in secret session agreed to adjourn till Nov. 20, it was not competent to make any motion now, as the Senate was in fact adjourned.

Mr. D. P. Wood stated that it was only agreed to adjourn till the 20th of Nov., when the Senate today adjourned, and it was not entirely proper to agree upon the manner of proceeding when the Senate came together in November next.

Mr. Madden said he did not understand that the Senate ever, in secret session, adjourns.

Mr. Johnson insisted that in secret session the motion to adjourn was put and carried, and the presiding officer now had only to make the announcement from the chair.

Mr. Allen, in the chair, decided the point of order not well taken, and put the question on Mr. Wood's motion, which was so modified as to direct the Clerk of the Senate to notify all parties interested in the cases that these trials are postponed until that time.

Mr. Johnson said that it appeared to him the occasion for this postponement was that there was a political campaign to be attended to, and that Senators had not time to attend to this great public business; that they had not time to decide this matter of so much interest to the people of Chenango County, and that the question of the election of a United States Senator by the next Legislature was considered of greater importance by them.

Mr. Winslow rose to a point of order that the question before the Senate was as to the mode of proceeding when the Senate meets, and not as to whether there was time to continue the session of the Senate now.

Mr. Cowen raised a similar point of order, as also did Mr. Wood, but the Chair decided that Mr. Johnson was in order.

Mr. Johnson proceeded, and asked if the Senate would be better prepared to take up the Prindle case after the matter of United States Senator was disposed of than it would be now. He then said that it would be proper to inform the parties in the Curtiss case about how long the Senate would be engaged on the Prindle case, and not leave it so indefinitely as it was in the motion.

Mr. D. P. Wood said the suggestion was a good one, and he would so amend his motion as to set down the Curtiss case for the 22d November.

Mr. Johnson said he wanted his protest against this adjournment entered upon the journal.

Mr. D. P. Wood said that in order to dispose of the case properly it was necessary to have twenty-two Senators present. It is notorious that there are not twenty-two here, and it will not be possible to get that number here. Three-sevenths of the Senator's (Johnson's) party associates are not here. He did not say this to bring reproach upon the Democratic Party; but they are not here, and will not be here for reasons which everybody can understand. They will be here, however, and so will others, at the time fixed upon, and this work of the people's will then be performed to the entire satisfaction of the people.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Wood's motion as amended, and it was adopted, Messrs. Johnson and Tiemann voting in the negative.

The Senate then adjourned till the 20th of November, at 10 o'clock A. M.

YACHTING.

The Cruise of the Brooklyn Club—Yesterday's Log.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, CONN., ON BOARD THE ALICE, Sept. 10.—It is very remarkable that human beings are never satisfied, yachtsmen especially. Give them a light breeze today, and they declare they have not enough to sail; give them a whole-sail breeze to-morrow, and they have too much to fly their kites, and will then grumble that the whole quantity was not equally divided. Such has been the case during this cruise. At first the winds were very light, then nobody had sufficient to sail with; they wanted a stiff pilot-boat breeze. Yesterday and today we have enjoyed a breeze that would make any pilot sing joyously, "A Life on the Ocean Wave," but the result is the same. The storm that set in soon after noon on Monday continued all night without abatement but the schooner yachts were all snug in Morris Cove, and the sloops lay in a cluster off the Long Dock, New-Haven. During the evening a number of rockets and fireworks went up, and then all was quiet on the Brooklyn yachts. Many of the yachtsmen went ashore, unable to resist the pleasures of the city life even with the counter attraction of their trim little craft. At the first streak of dawn today all was astir on board the yachts. In the harbor the water was as smooth as glass, but the white caps plainly seen outside showed that a good breeze was blowing. This in part induced several of the smaller boats to start homeward, rather than venture any further eastward. Consequently the Sophia, which had gained already sufficient honor for one cruise, weighed anchor at daylight, and, with a parting salute, started for Brooklyn. She was followed by the Mary, Kate, Maggie B., Flying Cloud and Undine soon after. The wind was very fresh from the northeast, and as they got out into the Sound they boomed out their sails wing and wing, and flew off at a pace that soon took them out of sight. At 6½ the signal "All Captains on board," was hoisted on the Commodore's yacht, and on their arriving there Commodore Voorhies announced that he had received an invitation from Mr. H. F. Loper, Jr., to visit Stonington, and attend a ball in the evening in honor of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. It was decided to accept the invitation if it should be possible to get there, doubts of which were expressed, owing to the strong head wind and tide. The Madeleine, Alice, Fleu De Lis, Magic and Eddie, schooners, and the T. B. Asten and Nettie B., sloops, then prepared to leave. At 7½ the signal gun to get ready was fired, and ten minutes after a second to start was heard. At once anchors were weighed, jibs hoisted and the yachts moved away, the Alice taking the lead at the start. After passing the light-ship at the eastern side of the entrance to the harbor it was found to be blowing great guns, with a heavy sea running. The Alice, J. B. Asten, and Nettie B. kept close in on the Connecticut shore, making short tacks, and the Madeleine, Fleu De Lis, and Magic made a direct course for the Long Island shore, taking a long stretch to Friar's Head. The Fleu De Lis led the Madeleine at first, but was passed when about half way between New-Haven and Branford, and soon after the Madeleine took the lead of the fleet, leaving the Alice second. The little Nettie B. had been doing gallantly, much to the surprise of every one, who thought each wave was sufficient to swamp her, but she rode the waters like a cork and spun along until near Branford, when, giving a parting gun, she jibbed and ran back before the wind to New-Haven, followed soon after by the J. B. Asten, who returned. Having no competitor to race with, the Eddie soon after returned. After passing Branford the Alice unfortunately broke her bowsprit-shroud, which necessitated hauling down the jib for repairs, thus retarding her greatly. At that time the Madeleine, Magic and Fleur de Lis were nearly out of sight off the Long Island shore. The chapter of accidents for the Alice was not yet full, for soon after repairing the bowsprit-shroud, the throat halyard-band broke, and was followed by the other bowsprit-shroud. These misfortunes threw her at least two miles astern. Hammanassett Point was passed at 1¼, by which time the wind had veered round a few points to the southward, and increased in violence, so that it was found necessary to take a couple of reefs in the mainsail. After passing Falkner's Island a long stretch was made for the Long Island shore, in making which the Madeleine and Magic were seen apparently laying to, waiting for the others. They being sighted the leading yachts started under shortened sail. Horton's point, on Long Island, was made by the Alice at 3¼, and she then tacked direct for New-London, it being found impossible to make Stonington tonight. The Fleur de Lis had by this time joined the Madeleine and Magic, and the yachts were seen hull down running under easy canvas. New-London harbor was reached and anchors dropped opposite the Pequot House about 7 o'clock. Newport is the destination to-morrow, where the great race of the cruise, for the Citizens' Cup, will take place on Thursday. All the principal schooner yachts will compete, several of them being now at Newport awaiting the arrival of the Brooklyn boats.

KENTUCKY.

Up-Hill Work in Creating Greeley Enthusiasm in the State—A Peace Jubilee in His Interest.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—For the past six weeks the dozen enthusiastic Greeleyites here, all of whom expect to receive the appointment of Post-master in this city when Greeley is elected, have been arranging for what they term a "World's Peace Jubilee," which is to commence to-morrow, lasting two days. The sorehead organs, East, West, North and South, having learned the nature of the show, all took the matter up and discussed its importance and significance. Circulars, inviting Tom, Dick and Harry to participate, have been scattered through the mails over every section of the country. Several Committees have worked like Trojans to make a grand success, but there is every prospect that it will prove the grandest fizzle of the age. There are not as many visitors in the city this evening as there were forty-eight hours before Stanton Duncan's side-show opened.

A glance at the hotel registers last night reveals the fact that there is not a person of any prominence in the city who proposes to attend the feast and farce. It is impossible for the ladies of the Liberal cause to get up a particle of enthusiasm in Kentucky for the ticket during the campaign. There has not been a single meeting of any proportions in the State. The pill is so bitter that the old Democrats who intend to swallow it will do nothing more than that.

John Harper and Longfellow at a County Fair in Kentucky.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—The annual Fair of the Jefferson County Agricultural Association commenced today under favorable circumstances. Among the attractions on the grounds are Uncle John Harper and his horse Longfellow. There were fully 4,000 persons on the grounds.

THE SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Letter from President Grant in Response to an Invitation to be Present.

The following letter has been received by Col. Dudley from President Grant, in response to an invitation to be present at the great Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg, on Tuesday next:

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 9, 1872.

Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary Veterans National Committee:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., extending to me, by your Committee, a pressing invitation to attend the grand mass Convention of veteran soldiers, to be held in the City of Pittsburg on the 17th inst.

My desire to attend and meet again so many old companions in arms is very great, but my judgment tells me to leave the celebration entirely to those whose motives cannot be misunderstood. I know of no class of citizens better entitled to meet in convention, and to have weight accorded their views on all national matters there expressed, than the veteran soldiers who risked their lives for the honor and perpetuity of their country. I am sure your councils will be marked by wisdom and patriotism, and that the meeting of so many comrades will be a joyous and an advantageous one. I wish for you all that you expect from your meeting of the 17th inst., and only regret that I cannot be with you on that occasion.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Great Rallying Meetings in Boston and Other Towns.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—The Republicans of this city and the immediate suburbs have been holding great meetings to-night, and celebrating the glorious victory of yesterday in Maine. Their speakers have been some of those who have done such admirable service during the campaign there, and are now on their way to Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana to continue their work for the cause. The greatest of all the meetings was held in Faneuil Hall, which was packed with an enthusiastic crowd, including many ladies. George C. Richardson, Esq., a prominent banker of this city, presided, and speeches were made by Gen. James A. Hale, Gen. Harlan of Kentucky, Judge Bingham of Ohio, and Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback, of Louisiana. Gen. Harlan made his admirable argument on the reconciliation question so ably put in his Maine speeches, examined Greeley's questionable record, and spoke of the Southern vote, claiming that it would show that the cause of Republicanism had steadily and rapidly grown there. Mr. Bingham, in concluding his speech, defended President Grant in the most eloquent terms. All of the meetings were of the most enthusiastic character. The crowds were jubilant over the news from the Pine Woods, and cheered with the old ring every point made by the speakers. Judge Bingham speaks at Worcester to-morrow.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Wrangle Over a Resolution to Make the Organization Political.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—It is now reported that the International Congress, in its closing session, adopted a resolution, the object of which was to convert the International Society into a political organization.

The resolution was introduced by M. Lauguet, one of the members from Paris. Delegates from Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, France and the United States protested against it, and threatened to withdraw unless the vote was reconsidered. As the sitting was secret, it is difficult to obtain a trustworthy account of the proceedings, and it is not known what action was finally taken on the question. The report that several French members withdrew in disgust before the adjournment, leads to the belief that the Congress rescinded its vote.

BRAZIL.

Riotous Proceedings During the Elections—War with the Argentine Republic Doubtful.

LISBON, Sept. 10.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro Aug. 22 has arrived.

The elections for members of Congress in Brazil were attended with much excitement and disorder.

Riots occurred; the troops were called out, and several persons were bayoneted.

The returns indicated that the Government would have a majority in the next Congress.

It was generally believed that the negotiations between Gen. Mitre and the Brazilian Government would result in a peaceful settlement of the difficulty with the Argentine Confederation.

THE TURF.

Doncaster September Meeting in England—The Winner of the Yorkshire Cup.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Doncaster September meeting commenced this morning. The most prominent feature of today's sport was the run for the great Yorkshire Handicap, which was won by Dalnacardoch. Napolitain was second and Silvester third. The betting just before the start was six to one against Dalnacardoch, six to one against Napolitain, and eight to one against Silvester. Twelve horses started. Taylor was the jockey of the winner.

EXPLOSION.

A Tug Blown Up and Five Persons Killed.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 10.—A special telegram to the *Dispatch* says the steam-tug Agnes exploded her boiler this afternoon, near Jordan's Point, five miles below City Point, on the James River. Capt. Griffith Johns, of the bark Lucy, who was on board, en route for his vessel; R. Emoughty, engineer; two colored firemen, and the wheelsman, colored, were killed, and two colored men were wounded.

Capt. Lawrence, who commanded the tug, was blown some distance into the air, and fell into water, but he was only slightly injured.

The schooner Mary Morris, which was alongside the tug, was badly damaged.

The tug is a complete wreck.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The rinderpest continues to spread in the provinces of England.

M. Laya, the dramatic author, committed suicide in Paris on Monday night.

Passed Assistant Pay-master Geo. W. Long was yesterday ordered to the Ashuelot.

Lieut.-Commander C. F. Schmitz is detached from Mound City, Ill.

Julius Dorn, a prominent German citizen of Louisville, Ky., died yesterday of heart disease.

Lieut.-Commander D. C. Woodrow is detached from the Wyoming and placed on waiting orders.

Hon. R. C. Schenck, the American Minister to England, was expected in London yesterday.

The Straight Democrats of Pennsylvania meet at Harrisburg on the 24th inst. to nominate an electoral ticket.

Ex-Gov. Perry has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fourth South Carolina District.

The Charleston, S. C., Banking Association was yesterday authorized to commence business with a capital of $6,000.

The London *Times* expects that, when the conference at Berlin is over, a circular note will be issued explaining its pacific nature.

The last weekly edition of the *Illustration* was seized by the Paris police because it contained insulting caricatures of the Prussians.

H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Nineteenth District for Congress.

Chas. F. Wood, the Western Union Telegraph superintendent, arrived at Boston from Europe, yesterday, in the steam-ship Siberia.

The next annual Georgia State Fair will be held at Atlanta, beginning on the 14th of October, and ending on the 19th.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the patent of Cornelius W. Van Vliet, of Huntington, Conn., for a pin-sticking machine.

Mr. Odger has agreed not to contest the Parliamentary election in Preston, England, if the Liberal candidate will pledge himself to advocate the abolition of the Game laws.

A call for a meeting in mass convention of electors who favor the promotion of temperance reform by political action, is called to assemble at Syracuse on the 30th of September.

Two vagrants, named Herman Post and Jacob Stile, occupying adjoining cells at the Seventh-street Station-house, Philadelphia, attempted suicide on Monday night with knives. Their wounds are not fatal.

Dr. Paul Schoeppe has filed in the Orphans' Court a caveat to the will of Miss Steinnecke, which was admitted to probate in February, 1869. It will be remembered that Schoeppe claims the estate of Miss Steinnecke, under devise to himself.

An examination of the Treasury of Wayne County, Ohio, on Saturday, revealed a defalcation of $60,000. The Treasurer, J. B. Koch, could give no satisfactory account of the disappearance of the money. He has turned over his property to his bondsmen, but it is inadequate to cover the defalcation.

Personal.

L. de Potestad, of the Spanish Legation, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Commodore A. P. Cooke, of the United States Navy; Senator John P. Stockton, of New-Jersey, and Hon. Albert Wing, of Albany, are at the Gilsey House. Mr. Gretch, of the Russian Legation; Hon. J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and Capt. Fitzgerald, of England, are at the Brevoort House. Judge H. H. Kimball, of Philadelphia, and Hon. J. M. Gallagher, of New-Mexico, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Hon. William Williams, of Buffalo; Hon. Geo. B. McCartel, of Washington; Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, and Col. James Greene, of Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Hunter, of the United States Army; Hon. W. R. Muir, General Superintendent of the Great Western Railroad of Canada; Col. E. K. Holliday, of Kansas; Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, and Dr. S. C. Pratt, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Father Alex. Gavazzi, of Rome; Rev. James Lawrence, of Liverpool; Capt. Mirehouse, of London, and Hon. Jas. M. Marvin, of Saratoga, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. H. S. Lansing, of Buffalo, and Capt. Daniel Partridge, of China, are at the Hoffman House.

Among the passengers by the Cuba at this port, last night, were Mr. Alfred Maddiak and Mr. Edmund Yates.

THE STRAIGHT-OUTS.

Charles O'Conor and the Louisville Nomination—Rumors of His Acceptance.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic Convention at Louisville to apprise Charles O'Conor of his nomination for President, had an interview, last evening, with that gentleman at his office in Wall-street. Beyond the fact that the Committee met Mr. O'Conor at 4 and left him at 7 o'clock, nothing could be ascertained, as neither one nor the other would divulge anything that had occurred at the meeting. Mr. William Moreau, of Indiana, was Chairman of the Committee, and with him were Major Worthington, of Ohio, John A. Goodlet and B. E. Lyndy, of New-York, besides three or four others. A rumor, which could be traced, however, to no trustworthy source, prevailed at the close of the interview, that Mr. O'Conor neither had accepted or would accept the nomination. The Committee certainly seemed to be in good spirits when they took their departure.

A number of prominent Democrats interested in the Louisville movement assembled last evening, at the Andrew Jackson Club, to discuss the situation. Among them were several of the Committee appointed by the Louisville Convention to inform Mr. O'Conor of his nomination and request his acceptance. These gentlemen were the centres of attraction, and around each of them was gathered a group of anxious inquirers. The Committeemen were quite reticent, contenting themselves with hinting that a favorable reply might be looked for. It was stated by one of these gentlemen that Mr. O'Conor did not exactly refuse the nomination, only counseled more deliberation, as he was of opinion that the only danger to be apprehended was haste in rushing at conclusions. Mr. O'Conor thought that this was the heroic age in politics. The moral sense of the whole nation was aroused, and there was no danger that fraud could prevail with the people. In answer to a statement put forward by one of the Committee, that his speedy acceptance of the nomination would restore confidence among Democrats throughout the country, Mr. O'Conor again counseled the policy of deliberation. He said that, with the aid of steam and the telegraph, but a few weeks sufficed to learn the temper of the people. When questioned as to his sentiments toward Greeley, Mr. O'Conor warmly denounced the Baltimore nominee, alluding to him as the "candidate of the corruptionists of the country." During the three hours' interview, Mr. O'Conor frequently expressed his heartfelt sympathy with the Louisville movement.

Among other things, it was stated by one of the Committee that Mr. O'Conor remarked that he had never said he would not vote for Gen. Grant. Today at 10 o'clock a number of the most prominent Democrats in the City will meet at No. 207 Broadway for the purpose of arguing a letter addressed to Mr. O'Conor, urging him to accept the nomination. The letter will be prepared to-night by Mr. Wm. C. Barrett. At 12 o'clock, noon, Mr. O'Conor, by appointment, will meet these gentlemen at his office, No. 59 Wall-street.

Greeley to be Thrown Over.

The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* thus writes under date of Sept. 7:

"From present indications under the surface, the country may as well prepare for a political surprise, in the shape of a formal withdrawal of Horace Greeley from the field. All the whisperings among the knowing ones, at Democratic and Liberal head-quarters within the few days past, lead to the conviction that there is really something important in the wind, and that it will not be long before it is made manifest. The fact is, since the results of the elections in North Carolina, Western Virginia, and Vermont have demonstrated that the 'Liberal' element has really brought no strength to the Democratic camp, the old foxes are realizing what a terrible political mistake they made in making their bed with the 'farmer of Chappaqua,' and the question with them now is, can the burden be got rid of without demoralizing the party worse than it is already? If the Maine election, which comes off next week, does not show any headway for Greeley, depend upon it that question will be pressed to a practical solution, and if the result is not the substitution of the nominee of the 'Straightouts,' the probability is that some new man will be placed at the head of the ticket, to lead what may now be looked upon as indeed the most forlorn of all forlorn hopes."

Dodd's Express.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having noticed several complaints in your paper in regard to the manner the public are treated by Dodd's Express Company, I beg to state that one night not long since, when leaving Washington City by the 9 o'clock train, the agent came along shortly after we left the city and asked for baggage checks for New-York. On being repeatedly assured that my trunk would be delivered at my house the following morning by 10 o'clock, I handed him my check; but no baggage came for twenty-four hours after the specified time agreed upon, and I was compelled to go about my house waiting in vain for my luggage before being able to put on decent clothing.

I. M.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see that a few of the traveling public have seen fit to bring to light the detention of duty of the New-York Transfer Company. From several letters seen in your paper I am aware that I am not the only sufferer, and hope that the shameful carelessness of the employes of the Company will meet a timely punishment. I am a frequent traveler on railroads, and on several occasions have been picked out, it seems, as a victim of the said Transfer Company. Once, besides suffering the inconvenience of not receiving my luggage until I had given it up for lost, it was returned to me after several articles had been abstracted. Is there no redress for such open-faced robbery? Until such carelessness is remedied how can travelers feel safe?

A VICTIM.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Noticing several complaints in your paper lately about "Dodd's New-York Transfer Company," I would like to state my case. Arriving by Albany boat Sunday morning at 9½ o'clock, I gave my two checks for trunks to the agent on the boat, who promised me I would surely have them at my house by 11 A. M., but they did not arrive until 4½ P. M. The expressman then wanted fifty cents to carry them up in third story, which imposition was decidedly refused. As it was, I had to pay fifty cents for one day's storage, they having arrived the day previous. On going next day to the Company's main office, they pleaded as an excuse "press of business," when I informed them that I had just returned from a trip across the continent, had stopped at all the principal cities, and that theirs was decidedly the worst transfer company I had found. While at their office, there were at least six other persons besides myself who were complaining about the delay in receiving their baggage. As the matter stands now I think all travelers will agree that New-York City affords the poorest facilities for conveying passengers and baggage to and from the depots, boats, &c., of any large place in the country.

Hoping that you will ventilate this subject thoroughly, and succeed in breaking down this great disgrace to our City, I remain, very respectfully,

F. R. H.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1872.

The Musical Season—Arrival of Artists.

The steamers at this port yesterday brought many artists who are to appear before local audiences within a fortnight. Among the passengers by the Cuba were Mme. Pauline Lucca, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, M. Rubinstein, and M. Wieniawski. The Westphalia had aboard Mme. Liebhart, Mlle. Orméuy, and M. Riemblinski, of the Rubinstein Troupe. By the French steamer, due to-morrow, Mme. Carlotta Patti, Mlle. Teresa Carreño, and M. Sauret are awaited. The arrival of all these performers insures the prompt inception of a brilliant season.

The People's Municipal Reform Association's Candidates for Mayor.

At a meeting of the delegates representing the several Ward Associations in connection with the People's Municipal Reform Association, last evening, at No. 907 Broadway, Gen. Joseph C. Jackson in the chair, it was resolved that the delegates present should propose names of gentlemen to be referred to a conference committee for the office of Mayor at the ensuing election. The Fifteenth Ward proposed Mr. W. H. Aspinwall; the Twelfth Ward, Mr. Smith E. Shaw; the Nineteenth Ward, Mr. W. F. Havemeyer; the Fifteenth Ward, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz; the Third Ward, Mr. Daniel F. Tiemann; the Twenty-first Ward, Gen. Joseph S. Jackson and Mr. Peter Gilsey; the Eighteenth Ward, Andrew H. Green; the Sixteenth Ward, Alderman Samuel B. Vance.

The Conference Committee, it is understood, will consult with the gentlemen whose names have been proposed, together with the other Reform organizations in the City, so as to insure concentrated action when the proper time for a nomination arrives. The Conference Committee will report to the delegates the result of their conferences at their next meeting.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Wednesday, Sept. 11.

Cooper Institute	Gov. Marshall Jewell. Gen. Thos. B. Van Buren.
Binghamton	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Poughkeepsie	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Massena	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Brewsters	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Sherman	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Oyster Bay	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Verplanck's Point	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Havana	Hon. John H. Selkreg. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Brooklyn, 22d Ward	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Breadalbin	Hon. George W. Hoxie.

Thursday, Sept. 12.

Nyack, (1 P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Nyack, (evening)	Rev. Hy. Highland Garnet.
Norwich	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Norfolk	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Carthage, (P. M.)	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Port Jervis	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Tyrone	Hon. John H. Selkreg. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Brooklyn, Latimer Hall	Major S. M. Pangborn.
Whitehall	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Coxsackie	Col. Anson S. Wood.
Ephratah	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Fishkill Village	Hon. Wm. F. Fiero.
Brooklyn, Tenth Ward	Hon. T. C. Cronin.
Mariner's Harbor, S. I.	Hon. Thos. D. Adams.
Seventeenth As. Dis., N. Y.	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Catskill	Hon. Martin I. Townsend. Hon. Daniel G. Fort.
Irvington	Major Michael Crowley.
De Ruyter	Hon. John L. Parker.

Friday, Sept. 13.

Ithaca	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Freeport, Queens County	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Huntington	Hon. Isaac Dayton.
Nicholville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Middletown	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
No. 1,000 Third-avenue, New-York	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
North Hector, (P. M.)	Hon. John H. Selkreg. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Concordia Hall, New-York	Hon. J. F. Manning. Henry F. Mott.
Oppenheim	Hon. Geo. W. Hoxie.
Fishkill, on Hudson	Major Willard Bullard.
Newark Valley	Gen. John C. Robinson. Hon. Francis M. Finch.
West Farms	Hon. Thos. S. Adams. Major Michael Crowley.
Yorkville	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.

Saturday, Sept. 14.

Syracuse	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
North Lawrence	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Reading Centre	Hon. John H. Selkreg. Hon. George L. Maynard.
Woodsburg, L. I.	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Weedsport	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Hudson City, N. J.	Hon. Butler G. Noble. Col. T. B. Thorpe.

Monday, Sept. 16.

Rochester	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy.
Newburg	Hon. A. W. Tenney. Gen. John L. Swift.
Haverstraw	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Jamaica	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Gaskills	Hon. George L. Maynard. Hon. C. A. Clark.
Summit	Hon. George Becker.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.

Buffalo	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Ketchamville	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Rockville Centre	Hon. William W. Northrup.
Blenheim	Hon. George Becker.
Owego	Gen. John L. Swift.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

The Kings County Republican General Committee.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held an adjourned meeting at Commonwealth Hall, over the Brooklyn Post-office, last night, Mr. A. G. Williams, First Vice-President, in the Chair, Mr. J. T. Norton, Secretary. There was a full attendance of the delegates, and much enthusiasm was manifested over the result of the election in Maine. The Executive Committee presented the following recommendations:

First—The organization of a naturalization committee, consisting of one person from each ward, to be nominated by the delegates of the respective wards.

Second—Organizing campaign clubs in each ward and town, to aid in the registration and canvassing of the same.

Third—A report to the Secretary of the General Committee of the names of the officers, number of membership, and place of meeting of all the organizations.

Fourth—To arrange for the circulation of campaign documents, and to provide a channel of communication for news, &c., direct to the several wards, and to see that Republican reading is provided for all.

Fifth—To provide for the appointment of Supervisors of election, under the United States law.

The Committee then adjourned.

Democratic Reform General Committee.

A meeting of the Kings County Democratic Reform General Committee was held last night at the corner of Court and Joralemon streets. The chair was occupied by William J. Davis. The Committee on Ratification Meeting reported progress. It was resolved that primaries be held on Monday, the 16th inst., in the several wards to elect delegates to meet in convention on the following evening for the purpose of nominating a full ticket of city and county officers to be elected at the ensuing election. Inspectors of election for the several wards of the city were appointed. Hon. Wm. E. Robinson spoke, and severely criticised the manner in which the Brooklyn *Eagle* misrepresented the proceedings of the previous meeting.

A committee was appointed to perfect an organization in the three wards that are not yet represented in the Committee.

Brooklyn Scandinavian Grant and Wilson Club.

The Scandinavian citizens of Brooklyn have organized a Grant and Wilson Club—the first of the kind in that city. A mass-meeting under the auspices of the organization will be held on Thursday at 8 P. M., at the Pacific-street Methodist Chapel, near Flatbush-avenue. Addresses will be delivered by prominent Republicans, and also by Swedes, in the Swedish language.

Miscellaneous Items.

A Republican mass-meeting will be held to-morrow evening at Lattimer Hall, Court-street, opposite Douglass-street, under the auspices of the Second Congressional District Campaign Club. A lively time is anticipated.

A regular meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Association was held, last night, at their hall on Dean-street, near Troy-avenue, John Thurlow presiding. The attention was large and a good spirit prevailed.

The Seventh Ward Liberal Republican Greeley and Brown Club was addressed last night by Geo. W. Read, Col. E. B. Lansing and others, at Oxford Hall, corner Classon and Fulton avenues. Daniel Dillenbeck presided.

The Tenth Ward Liberal Republican Association met last night at Sawyer's Rooms, Fulton and Jay streets, and was addressed by E. H. Chittenden and others.

The Democratic General Committee of Kings County met last evening, at the corner of Court and Remsen streets, Mr. Edward Rowe in the chair. Resolutions were adopted ratifying the State nominations.

A canvass of the bona fide voters of the "composition-room" of D. Appleton & Co., corner of Hewes-street and Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., produced the following result: U. S. Grant, 30; H. Greeley, 10; neutral, 2.

The Apollo Hall Democracy—Meeting of the Eighteenth Ward General Committee.

The Eighteenth Ward General Committee of the Apollo Hall Democracy held their first meeting last evening, at the Andrew Jackson Club-house, corner of Thirtieth-street and Lexington-avenue. Mr. W. C. Barrett presided. Among those present were Butler H. Bixby, J. Nelson Tappan, Senator O'Brien, Thomas A. Banker, C. Banbridge Smith, P. Looram, Chas. Johnson, Henry L. Clinton, Peter J. Hickey, Dr. Schultze, Peter Gilsey, Ex-Mayor Havemeyer, Leander Buck, James Ernest, Peter Seery, D. M. Roelder and B. Vought.

Mr. Barrett, in a brief speech, announced the object of the meeting. He said that in the excitement consequent on the Presidential contest, importance of local issues were apt to be lost sight of. The necessity was, therefore, apparent for immediate organization. The work of reform, so happily begun last year, was not yet completed. Special attention, the speaker said, should be paid to the Assembly nominations, because unless the Legislature was pure, nothing like permanent reform could be secured. Mr. Barrett thought that in the selection of the Board of Assistant Aldermen last year, but very little discretion was exercised. Many of the present incumbents should never have been entrusted by the people with power. With regard to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, especial care should be taken to defeat the Tammany nominee, and if the Republicans placed an honest man in the field, it was the duty of every good Democrat to support that candidate.

At the conclusion of Mr. Barrett's address the meeting, after discussing some minor matters of organization, separated. It was resolved before adjournment that the General Committee meet every week until the election.

Ninth Ward James O'Brien Democratic Association.

The Ninth Ward James O'Brien Democratic Association, which was originally composed of fifty members, is now one of the most numerous clubs in the City. Its object in common with all the other branch associations bearing the same name, is to press forward the interests of Senator O'Brien for the Mayoralty. Outside the limits of local politics the leaders of these clubs do not profess to exercise any influence in their official capacity.

The usual monthly meeting was held last evening in the Club-room, corner of Charles and Hudson streets, Mr. George Feeny in the Chair, and Mr. William H. Redfield acting as Secretary. The large hall, which was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with flags and mottoes, was crowded to excess with an enthusiastic audience, composed chiefly of Irishmen. The Chairman introduced Mr. McGlynn, President of the Central organization, who addressed the meeting at great length, dwelling for the most part on the local interests of the Club and the vast advantages to be gained by working harmoniously throughout the City to place Mr. O'Brien in the Civic Chair. He came there in company with Mr. O'Brien, and he was authorized to say that the campaign business would be vigorously opened in the course of a fortnight. They were all aware Mr. O'Brien was a man of great force of character, and he could assure them no man would be found more eminently qualified for the office of Chief Magistrate, no one more faithful in advancing their best interests and promoting the general welfare of the City than Senator O'Brien, whom he felt confident would stand at the head of the poll.

A vote of thanks having been passed to Mr. McGlynn, after some remarks from Mr. Redfield and Mr. Harrison the meeting adjourned.

The Greeley Committee Begging for Money.

Within the past few days members of the Greeley National Committee have been making loud and open complaints of their inability to carry on the campaign on account of a lack of funds. They have given utterance to frequent lamentations at the declining prospects of the Tammany candidate in this City and State, as well as throughout the country generally, and have been put to severe straits to get people to give them money to help their cause. On Saturday last they became desperate, and started a fresh subscription list. A collector was sent out from the Committee, who went around to all the old subscribers, using all sorts of special pleas to get them to contribute. This work is still going on, but, judging from the indications, is not meeting with much success.

The German Greeleyites.

The Central Committee of the German Greeley and Brown Campaign Club, Theo. Glaubensklee presiding, met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night, and adopted resolutions indorsing the nominations of the Syracuse Convention. The German Democratic Union General Committee, Coroner Schirmer presiding, met at the same place last night, taking similar action.

$100,000 FOR $10—PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.—Ex-Gov. Bramlette, Manager. Distribution positively Sept. 28. Sale of tickets in New-York will stop about Sept. 21. For tickets or circulars apply to Major THOS. H. HAYS, in charge of Branch Office, No. 609 Broadway. Tickets can also be found with John T. Edge, No. 18 Broad-street; McKenzie & Devlin, No. 21 Nassau-street; Goodrich & Anderson, No. 1,218½ Broadway; Jos. Bates, No. 196 Broadway; J. Scott Gibson, No. 502 Broadway; Geo. T. Kintner, No. 28 Spring-street, and J. H. Norton, No. 1 College-place. BUY TICKETS NOW.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

The poison is immediately neutralized by the application of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 5 cents.

It contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $9; ten copies, $15; twenty copies, $25, and an extra copy to getter-up of club of ten or twenty subscribers.

From Childhood I Have Been Subject to severe attacks of diarrhea, which generally necessitated in confining me to the house for days together. After some urging, I tried DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, the result being so entirely satisfactory, that I regard it as an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the bowels. I have since recommended it to others, and their experience has served to confirm my own.—*Rev. W. W. Christine, of New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the World; the only true and perfect hair dye. No disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Window Shades, New Patterns, Gilt and painted; also Holland of all colors. A line of newly imported lace shades, and every style of fixtures. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

New 7-octave Pianos, $290.—New Organs, $50 to $65. New Melodeons, $45, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding, Ball Cards, Monograms, note, French note paper. Low prices. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Furniture.—Prices reduced for first-class furniture. G. L. KELTY & CO., manufacturers and importers, No. 724 Broadway.

Mustard Seeds, Yellow and Brown, for sale in lots to suit, by TAFT & TYLER, Importers, No. 54 Cedar-st.

Curtains, Lambrequins.—Novelties and specialties. G. L. KELTY & CO., No. 724 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BRACKETT—SPEED.—At the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., by Rev. T. K. Conrad, D. D., LEVI CURTIS BRACKETT to CHARLOTTE MORRELL, second daughter of the late Col. John J. Speed, all of this City.

TOBITT—VALENTINE.—On Sept. 5, by Rev. C. H. Babcock, HENRY M. TOBITT to MARY J., daughter of the late William A. Valentine, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

CHURCH.—At Washington, Conn., on the 10th inst., after a lingering illness, SHELDON P. CHURCH, of Brooklyn, in the 72d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2½ P. M., from the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, without further invitation.

CROSBY.—On Monday, Sept. 9, in the 81st year of her age, ELIZA CROSBY, widow of Platt H. Crosby, and daughter of Henry Thorne.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 403 West 22d-st., on Thursday, Sept. 12, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

EVANS.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 8, ANSON A. EVANS, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 212 East 27th-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GENET.—Suddenly, on 9th inst., ELIZA B., wife of Edmund C. Genet.

Funeral on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. A. E. Thompson, No. 667 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

HOPKINS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 10, SAMUEL A. HOPKINS, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Congregational Tabernacle, corner York and Henderson sts., Jersey City, on Thursday, Sept. 12, at 1½ o'clock.

HORNER.—At the Gilsey House, Tuesday, Sept. 10, JOHN HORNER, of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Madison-square Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. Adams, on Friday, 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LITTLE.—At Hokendauqua, Penn., Sept. 7, 1872, Mrs. JAMES LITTLE, in the 84th year of her age. She was the ever-faithful Christian mother of Rev. James A. Little, of Hokendauqua.

McMAHON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, LOUISE CLAIRE, wife of Martin T. McMahon, and daughter of the late Peter A. Hargous, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Thursday morning, at 9½.

NEWLIN.—On the 9th inst., at Wilmington, Del., of typhoid fever, ELLIS J., son of Rev. E. J. and Kate Newlin, in the 17th year of his age.

PECK.—At Bloomingdale, Ill., Sept. 5, 1872, GEORGE C., only son of James W. and Harriet F. Peck.

PLUME.—At Far Rockaway, Monday morning, Sept. 9, after a brief illness, JAMES M. PLUME, aged 66 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

SCHENCK.—At Matteawan, N. Y., Saturday evening, Sept. 7, Dr. JOHN P. SCHENCK, Sr., in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, Matteawan, at 11 A. M. Wednesday, Sept. 11. The 8 A. M. train Hudson River Railroad connects at Dutchess Junction for Matteawan.

STEWART.—On Monday, the 9th inst., at the residence of John Carle, Jr., No. 212 East 19th-st., Mrs. MARGARET STEWART, daughter of the late John Allan.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's Church, on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WHEELER.—At Newark, N. J., Sept. 6, JAMES WHEELER, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 973 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., on Thursday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

WITTHAUS.—On Monday evening, Sept. 9, GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 245 East 14th-st., on Friday, the 13th September, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WILEY.—Sept. 10, 1872, of a short illness, JOSEPH H. WILEY, eldest son of Robert and Elizabeth Wiley. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Sept. 14, 1872, will close at this office on Wednesday at 9 A. M., on Thursday at 11 A. M., and on Saturday at 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

POLITICAL.

GRANT AND WILSON.

DIX AND ROBINSON.

A REPUBLICAN MEETING will be held at the COOPER INSTITUTE WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, 8 o'clock, to be addressed by

GOV. MARSHALL JEWELL, of Connecticut, and

Gen. THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.

This is the first of a series of Republican meetings to be held at the Cooper Institute on every Wednesday evening during the campaign.

Ladies cordially invited.

NATURALIZATION.

The Committee appointed by the Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 23 Chambers-st., from now until the 20th day of October, 1872. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the Assembly District Associations and the undersigned Committee:

James W. Farr, No. 11 St. Luke's-place.
Nathan Kingsley, Sr., No. 132 Franklin-st.
Morris Friedman, No. 39 Madison-st.
Andrew J. Campbell, No. 313 West 16th-st.
Wm. H. Albertson, No. 441 West 24th-st.
G. Joseph Ruch, No. 41 Lexington-av.
Nathan J. Newwitter, No. 224 East 58th-st.
M. FRIEDMAN, Secretary. JAMES W. FARR,
AUG. SCHEFFER, Clerk. Chairman.

HON. J. F. MANNING

Will speak at the public meeting in West Fifteenth-street Church, between Broadway and 6th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 12th inst.

JOEL W. MASON,
President Seventeenth District Republican Association.
DAVID B. MELLISS, Secretary.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' GRANT AND WILSON CLUB, FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the above Club will be held at Kromm's Hall, No. 240 West 23d-st., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

All soldiers and sailors are invited to attend.

Have you heard from Maine? "Carry the news to Hiram."

GEO. F. HOPPER, Chairman.
PETER KICHELS, Secretary.

THE FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING in Kromm's Hall, No. 240 West 23d-st., at 8 o'clock.

The Executive Committee will meet at 7½ o'clock.

HUGH TURNER, President.
WM. STEWART, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A special meeting of the Lincoln Club of the above district, will be held at Head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order

LEWIS HOPPS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will take place at Seeanger's Hall, No. 1,374 2d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, 1872, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN COOPER, Jr., President.
Major J. D. TERRY, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

OPEN-WORK BANNERS, PARADE banners, transparencies, flags, portraits, &c., at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS. Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 18 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NATIONAL STANDARD SCHOOL-BOOKS.

PUBLISHED BY

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

New-York and Chicago.

I. WATSON'S READERS.

Known as the "Independent Series," in six books, with speller, completed in 1872. The most beautiful and advanced text-books.

II. MONTEITH'S GEOGRAPHIES.

More extensively used throughout the United States than any other series. They include civil, descriptive, physical, topical, comparative, historical and astronomical geography, and map drawing.

III. CLARK'S GRAMMARS.

Upon the diagram system, addressing the mind through the eye.

IV. DAVIES' MATHEMATICS.

Newly revised. The nation's text-books. The only complete course. One method, throughout. Many million copies have been sold.

V. BARNES' BRIEF HISTORY.

Published in 1871. Full of new features. Interesting as a story-book. Magnificently illustrated. Absolutely impartial.

VI. STEELE'S SCIENCES.

Known as "Fourteen Weeks in Chemistry," in "Natural Philosophy," in "Astronomy," in "Geology." These delightful epitomes of nature have brought science into the common school.

VII. WORMAN'S MODERN LANGUAGE.

Designed to be a complete course, of which the German series is now almost complete and the French happily commenced.

VIII. OTHER BRANCHES.

The following works scarcely need introduction to the educational public:

Smith's Etymology.	Jarvis' Physiology.
Willard's History.	Wood's Botany.
Cleveland's Compends.	Ganot's Philosophy.
Boyd's Composition.	Porter's Chemistry.
Chapman's Drawing.	Chambers' Zoology.
"P. D. & S." Penmanship.	Pujol's French.
Northend's Speakers.	Searing's Virgil.
Champlin's Political Economy.	
&c. &c.	&c.

IX. NEWEST BOOKS.

In the Fall of 1872 we publish:

MONTEITH'S COMPREHENSIVE GEOGRAPHY,

complete in itself, a series in one volume.

WATSON'S CHILD'S SPELLER,

printed in imitation of writing—teaches spelling as used in practice.

CLARK'S BEGINNER'S GRAMMAR.

A new diagram book for smallest learners.

FOLSOM'S LOGICAL BOOK-KEEPING.

First exposition of this branch as a science.

X. TEACHER'S LIBRARY.

A noble series of professional books, headed by "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching."

Descriptive catalogue free. Address

A. S. BARNES & CO.,
Nos. 111 and 113 William-st., New-York, or
No. 34 State-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

ONLY BY

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

It is now nearly forty years since I was cured of consumption by the above remedies, which have since become celebrated for the cure of consumption in all parts of the civilized world. They have cured more cases of genuine consumption and liver complaint than all other remedies combined. The reason for this is obvious, as SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP possesses the peculiar properties of ripening the morbid matter in the lungs and expelling it in the form of expectoration, healing over the ulcerated parts, closing all the cavities, and making the lungs sound and healthy. This no other remedy can do. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS are of a specific combination, and are a substitute for the use of calomel. They unlock the diseased bile long retained in the system, which has been producing disease and decay in the various organs, and then by expelling this morbid bile and slime from the system, in the shape of copious bilious slimy stools, the liver is restored to a healthy action and natural bile readily secreted. There is nothing weakening in these pills, as the most debilitated and feeble can take them with benefit and increased strength.

SCHENCK'S SEA-WEED TONIC is made exclusively of Marine, or Sea Weeds, known only to Dr. SCHENCK, and possesses the rare property of making natural gastric juice, neutralizing all excess of acid, giving tone and strength to the stomach, and thus gets up a first-rate appetite and a good digestion.

I have thus given a very brief outline of the manner that my medicines operate in curing Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all cases of Indigestion.

The limits of this article would not permit of my entering any further into details; suffice it to say that after forty years' experience I have cured more cases of Consumption with these celebrated medicines than any other physician in that time.

Hundreds of bad cases given up to die are now well and hearty by the use of these remedies, and I can refer the reader to thousands of cases in and around New-York, who are living witnesses of the power and virtue of Schenck's medicines. These remedies never depress the vital forces, but acting upon diseased secretions and expelling everything that is wrong from the system, raises up to its natural standard, and health and happiness follow as a result to all who use SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS.

These medicines are prepared by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, North-east corner 6th and Arch sts., Philadelphia, and sold by all druggists and dealers. JOHN F. HENRY, wholesale agent, No. 8 College-place, New-York.

DEPOT FOR SEWING-MACHINE needles at BARTLETT'S, No. 569 Broadway. Needles of all descriptions. Hackle, gill pins, &c., to order.

A.—FOR MOSQUITO CANOPIES FOR beds go to ROEBUCK'S, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 9 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only auction held at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 10, was a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, by B. P. Fairchild, under the direction of Wm. T. Farnham, Esq., referee, of a one-fourth interest in two irregular plots of ground situate on the north and south sides of Forty-eighth-street respectively, about 100 feet west of Ninth-avenue, containing together about eight city lots. Sold for $1,000, to Jane Cornish, plaintiff in the legal action. The sale was one of no significance as far as determining the value of the realty is concerned, for it was made merely to pass title. The other legal auctions noticed for the day were all adjourned as follows: Sale of four lots on Fifty-seventh-street, 375 feet west of Tenth-avenue, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., adjourned until the 17th inst. Sale of house and lot on Sixty-eighth-street, 175 feet west of Fourth-avenue, by James M. Miller, adjourned until the 18th inst.; and sale of forty-eight lots, forming the entire block located between Second and Third avenues and One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second streets, by Winans, Sands & Garretson, adjourned until Oct. 10. In reference to the suburban sale at Bay Side, Long Island, held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., yesterday, particulars will be published to-morrow.

For to-day only one auction is announced, namely, legal sale at the Exchange, by E. H. Lawrence, of house and lot No. 44 East Twenty-second-street, north side, 100 feet west of Fourth-avenue. The market just at present is extremely dull, and will probably remain so for some days to come. Movements are in progress, however, which cannot fail to cause renewed activity ere long, to which, when more fully developed, more extended reference will be made.

At private contract, Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold four lots on the west side of the Grand Boulevard, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets, averaging 26 feet each in depth, for $30,000.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

¼ interest in plot of about 4 lots, n. s. West 48th-st., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av.; also, ¼ interest in plot of about 2 lots, s. s. West 48th-st., 125 ft. w. of 9th-av., sold to pass title. $1,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Sept. 7.

33d-st., s. s., 162.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x48.2x19x49.1	$14,000
[illegible]	12,000
[illegible]	18,500
112th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x100.10, n. s. s.	8,600
119th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 15x100.10	9,000
[illegible]	
[illegible], n. s., 218 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16x100.11	22,000
[illegible], s. s., 160 ft. e. of 6th-av., 50x99.11	7,000
6th-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 127th-st., 24.11x100	12,000
[illegible], 67.11 ft. n. of [illegible], 22.6x100, h. and l.	13,250

LEASES.

Hudson-st., Nos. 147, 149, 10 years, [illegible], per year	4,500
[illegible]-av., No. [illegible], 5 years, per year	1,800

Monday, Sept. 9.

Boulevard, n. w. corner 65th-st., 100.11x100	$4,000
Worth-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Church-st., 50x100, h. and l., ½ part	31,250
17th-st., s. s., (No. [illegible] East,) 25x92, h. and l., wife to husband, mortgage, $10,500	nom.
[illegible]	1,800
[illegible], 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x98.9, h. and l., [illegible]	1,000
[illegible]	45,000
[illegible], 173 ft. e. of 5th-av., 22x102.2, h. and l.	42,000
[illegible], n. s., 100 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x100	1,700
Lexington-av., w. s., 50.3 ft. n. of 30th-st., 19.2x80, h. and l.	25,000
[illegible]	21,000
4th-av., e. s., 54.11 ft. n. of 31st-st., 20.7x80.2, mortgage $7,000	21,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

3d-st., s. s., 112.11 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x93, Astor lease, 1860	$11,150
4th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x96.2, Astor lease, 1864	8,000

LEASES RECORDED.

3d-av., No. [illegible], 3 years, per year	$2,000
7th-av., No. 296, 7 years, per year	2,100

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$40,000 FOR FOUR-STORY brown, 22x55x100, perfect order, 49th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $30,000 for four story, 21x55x100, leasehold; $35,000 for a very elegant four-story stone, 20x75x100, 46th-st., near 5th-av.; 49th-st., between 5th and 7th avs., four story, 21x55x100, $30,000; $40,000 for four-story brown-stone, 20x55x100, 32d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; $70,000 for four-story Nova Scotia, Madison-av., 25x75x100, finished in hard wood all through.

We offer the above houses, together with many others, to those who want a good house in a good location, and we must say to buyers that the eight-hour labor move will make houses much higher. Those who shut their eyes to this fact will see it plainly within two years.

RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 5 Pine-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.

SEPTEMBER FREE LIST of City Houses, Lots, &c., and forty-four pages valuable information of Real Estate, now complete City Map, &c.

No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING KNOWN AS the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., near Canal-st.; the lot is 75x135 feet, building 50x135 feet; is six stories high, built in the most substantial manner; is suitable for any light manufacturing business, having good light on all sides; is partly fire-proof; terms very easy. For full particulars apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house and lot in fee, No. 22 East 49th-st., for sale or to rent; 21x52x100; price $33,000; rent low to a desirable tenant.
HALLY BROS. & NISSAM, No. 4 Pine-st.
H. R. DREW & CO., No. 155 5th-av.

A PARK-AV., CHOICELY-LOCATED, modern, thoroughly-built four-story high-stoop massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, lot and gas-fixtures; house 25x65; owner going to Europe; will sell reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 122D-ST., NEAR AVENUE St. Nicholas, a handsome residence, with all the improvements; stable and carriage-house attached, with sixteen lots of ground.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 117 West 32d-st., in splendid order; all the improvements; with or without furniture.
DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house in West 32d-st., [illegible] feet east of Broadway. Apply to **J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.**

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100, on East 31st-st., for sale, with the furniture, cheap. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 146 Broadway, corner Pine.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown-stone houses, Nos. 32 to 38, West 50th-st.; Columbia College lease; 20x55x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

HIGH GROUND, NATURAL SOIL, PERmanent location, near Central Park.—For sale, the elegant four-story brown-stone house No. 20 East 69th-st., 25x80. Owner at No. 22.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

"PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY," Brooklyn. An elegant residence and **FORTY LOTS** of ground. For sale, a large and desirable mansion, stable, green-house, with about forty lots of land. The house is 42 feet front, with side and rear extension; contains over twenty rooms, two bath-rooms, two furnaces, all the modern improvements, including a billiard-room finished in hard wood. The property is eligibly located, with a commanding view of the Bay and Staten Island; is within three squares of the main entrance to the Prospect Park; is daily increasing in value, and is now offered to close an estate, and consequently offers rare inducements to capitalists and investors. Horse cars from all the ferries pass the premises; distance twenty-five minutes from the Wall-street Ferry. Terms liberal.
Apply to A. K. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., or to D. J. COOPER, No. 98 Pearl-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

For sale, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, fifty acres of high rolling land, nicely located on the line of improvement, and near the proposed route of the New-York and Hempstead Railroad.

There is a good house, stables and barns on the property, all in first-class condition. An abundance of fruit and shade trees, handsome lawn, a well of good spring water, and a cistern. The property is eligible for building plots. Terms easy. For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEST LOCATION IN Brooklyn, E. D., four first-class brown-stone three-story and basement houses, finished, with all of the modern improvements, in Ross-st., between Bedford and Lee avs. The above houses were taken for debt and completed, which enables me to sell cheap. Those wishing to purchase a good house, in a good location, will find it to their advantage to call before buying. Inquire in the brick-yard, foot Keap-st., Williamsburg. W. E. CHAPMAN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—AT RUTHERFURD Park, N. J., nine miles or forty minutes from New-York, five minutes from depot, fronting on Passaic river; a country residence, furnished, horses, wagons, poultry, &c.; also twenty Angora Cashmere goats. Address "CASHMERE," RUTHERFURD PARK P. O.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, AT GREENpoint.—Four neatly finished new houses, conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements; situated in the best part of Milton-st.; convenient to the ferries. Inquire on the premises of THOS. C. SMITH.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNtry-seat at Morristown; plenty of fruit and shade in the midst of fine improvements; elevated and healthful; will be sold with from four to twenty-two acres, furniture, carriages, horses, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

PUBLIC SALE AT SQUAN VILLAGE, Monmouth County, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872, of large lots, good soil, convenient to churches, school, ocean and river; near railway station. Inquire of A. C. McLEAN, [illegible], N. J., or G. N. MARCELLUS, on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Valley View.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

Seventy-five acres of good land. Ten acres of lawn, well laid out in walks and drives, planted with shade and ornamental trees.

View of 15 to 25 Miles in Extent In Every Direction.

Unsurpassed in beauty and extent.
A good house with thirteen rooms, with carriage-house and barn all new.
Two thousand peach-trees in full bearing, besides apples, pears, grapes, &c.
One hour and fifty minutes from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Distance 1½ miles from depot; good road, along a beautiful stream.
The land is all under cultivation, and well adapted to fruit, vegetables, wheat, corn, grass, &c.
The products will pay a fair interest on the investment, besides the benefit of a residence in a most beautiful, healthful and in every way desirable section of the country. Apply to
WILLARD & STONE, No. 164 Broadway.

PRINT WORKS

FOR SALE.

THE

LODI PRINT WORKS,

LODI, N. J.,

ABOUT TEN MILES FROM NEW-YORK CITY, in complete order, are offered at private sale by the assignee.
R. HOBART, No. 38 Leonard-st., New-York.

MONTCLAIR PROPERTY.

For SALE, a first-class RESIDENCE on the mountain-side, 450 feet above tide-water; house frame, substantially built; nineteen rooms, all large; hot and cold water throughout; bath-room, water-closets, gas, &c.; roomy stable and coach-house, bowling alley and gas-house; nine acres of ground, all in fine order; views perfectly magnificent.

ALSO,

A handsome new HOUSE on Mountain-av., containing sixteen rooms; well arranged and well built; abundant closet room, hot and cold water, speaking-tubes, &c.; fine piazza and fine views; stable, with coachman's room; one acre of ground in lawn and garden; both houses built by day's work for owner's use; photographs at our office.
Apply to ANDRUS E. HOWE, or to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Opposite the "Jay Homestead," and within two miles of Katonah Station, on the Harlem Road, in one of the most beautiful regions of the State, perfectly healthy and free from all objections, a gentleman's country-seat.

The place contains about forty-six acres of fine land, with numerous building sites of great beauty; a stone house, (partly furnished and ready for occupancy,) with fifteen rooms with all the conveniences of a city house; water supplied by a wind-mill; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, granary, &c. &c.

Will be sold low, or exchanged for a moderate-priced house between 20th and 58th sts., near the avenue. Apply to WILLIAM H. SCHIEFFELIN, corner William and Beekman sts., or HUGH N. CAMP, No. 108 Broadway.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn., the well-known Winthrop Place, at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, 54x47, with three or four acres, as may be wanted; dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each twelve feet wide, running from front to rear; the grounds are in fine order, and beautifully shaded with many large old trees; out-buildings are numerous and first class; on the property is a lake, waterfall and mill; ground, all told, about six acres; the entirety can be bought for $30,000; or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $22,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRATTLEBORO, VT., ONE of the most beautiful and desirable residences in the State, consisting of an elegant and well-arranged brick mansion-house, stable and carriage-house, with five acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns and walks; rare shade-trees and shrubs; also an abundance of apples, pears, grapes and small fruits. The house is at present furnished, which will be sold with the premises, if desired. For parties seeking a Summer or a permanent residence this is a rare opportunity to purchase. For further particulars address FIELD & TAYLOR, Brattleboro, Vt., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

QUICK TRANSIT.

Westchester and Washington Heights property for sale, in plots to suit purchasers.
POTTER BROTHERS, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren-st.
Branch office, Fordham.

FOR DESCRIPTION OF MOUNTAIN farm, good land, 141 acres, highest ground in the State, thirty-five miles from New-York, on a lake on the Hamburg Mountain, N. J., three miles from Hamburg, on the Midland Railroad, to be sold at auction on the ground Sept. 18 next, see advertisement in the Tribune, or apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Tribune Building.
DANIEL F. TOMPKINS, Newark, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER AND WINter residence, in complete order, with all improvements—stables, poultry-house, &c.; three to five acres; high and perfectly healthy; charming views on Hudson, within one hour of Wall-st., in Westchester County, for sale or lease. Address Post-office Box No. 2,819, New-York City.

$11,000 FOR FIFTY-FIVE ACRES on the Alcaline Railway, now building, from Washington to New-York, with house and four barns. **RIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.**

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY.—Specialty, including mountain Southern exposure. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau, (both residing in Orange,) offer full particulars. Property for SALE or RENT. Scenic photographs of country and residences.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house, just completed, containing eight rooms and all modern improvements; situated on high ground, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of JOHN F. SCOTT, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. R. FOLEY, Auctioneer.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at

THROGG'S NECK,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY

VILLA PLOTS,

Situated on the old homestead of Gov. R. D. Morgan, on the shores of Long Island Sound, and forty minutes' drive from Harlem Bridge. The lots are on high ground, and command a beautiful view of the Sound. City Island and Fort Schuyler are located on the water, and afford unrivaled boating, fishing and bathing, with pure air and all the pleasures and comforts of a sea-side home. By a boat which lands at Fort Schuyler, the ground is but one hour distant from Peck-slip, and the present opportunity is the best ever offered to secure a splendid Summer sea-side home.

A boat will leave the Morrisania Dock for Throgg's Neck on the day of sale on the arrival of the 9 o'clock and 9½ boats from Peck-slip, at 10 A. M. Passage free.

Terms, ten per cent. payable on the day of sale; twenty per cent. payable on the delivery of the deed, and the balance in three years, secured by mortgage on the premises. Twenty-five thousand dollars worth of the lots were sold on the 3d inst., and are being rapidly improved.

For particulars and maps, apply to the owners, GREENE, OWENS & GELSTON, to J. R. FOLEY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 3,286 3d-av.; W. C. MALLOY, 3d-av. and 120th-st., or at the office of the New-York *Saturday Review*, corner 121st-st. and 3d-av.
J. R. FOLEY, Auctioneer, No. 3,286 3d-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

AT ENGLEWOOD—TWELVE MILES from New-York by railroad, for such time—not beyond May 1, 1873—as may be desired, a good commodious well-furnished house, replete with every convenience; furnace, range, bath-room, &c.; surrounded by very pleasant grounds and by convenient outbuildings; rent, by reason of exceptional circumstances, very low. For further particulars, address Box No. 77, Englewood, N. J.

A GENTEEL FURNISHED HOUSE to let in Jersey City near the ferry; pleasantly located, with modern improvements; suitable for a boarding-house; terms moderate. Address M. R. A., Jersey City Post-office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A FINE HOUSE, with grounds and stable, at Morristown, N. J., for three months or longer. Inquire of LORD, DAY & LORD, No. 63 William-st., New-York.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Also, one very desirable for a doctor. For further particulars, inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st., one door from 7th-av.

UNFURNISHED.

AN EXTRA-ROOMY, HIGH-STOOP brick and stone house, 33 feet square, and grounds, in good order, to let or lease low; modern improvements; convenient to Broadway and 57th-st. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

SUMMIT, N. J.

Houses to rent, at low figures, for the Winter.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, near the Station.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STEAM POWER—CORNER ROOMS lighted all around, 50x60, 75x80, adapted for mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Apply to GEO. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre-st., corner Hester.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.

"*Home, Sweet Home.*"

Square and Upright Grand Pianos, MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.

IMPORTANT!

BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER

BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.**

CHICKERING & SONS,

ESTABLISHED 1823,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
Ware-rooms, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NO. 111 4TH-AV., BETWEEN 11TH and 12TH STS.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Director.
THE MOST PROMINENT MUSICAL INSTITUTE in thorough instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music and Foreign Languages, by the most celebrated Professors. For particulars and prospectus apply to F. BUSS, Secretary.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.

WM. H. DAVIS & SONS, No. 40 Downing-st., have just finished several Organs, superior in tone and finish, which they offer at low prices for cash or satisfactory credit; one second-hand, six stops.

PROF. J. A. DAWSON—FIRST PRIZE from the Brussels Conservatory of Music, is now in the City, and begs to announce to his pupils and the public in general that he is now ready to resume his teaching on the piano-forte. Address POND, No. 39 Union-square, and SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway.

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUsic-rooms, No. 23 Clinton-place, established 1854.—Private lessons only; organ, piano, violin, guitar, singing, harmony. Circulars and *Student's Journal* mailed free.

SIGNOR GIORGIO RONCONI BEGS to inform his pupils and the public, that he will resume his course of lessons in singing and musical declamation for the ensuing season from Sept. 15, 1872, at his residence, No. 158 East 25th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A STEINWAY PIANO-FORTE AT A great bargain for cash. Several others very cheap. Pianos rented and monthly installments taken. J. BIDDLE, 13 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

MUSIC CLERK.—WANTED, ONE CAPAble of keeping a simple set of books. Apply at No. 7 Washington-place.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR story brown-stone house, above 34th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., not less than 22 feet front; purchaser prefers to deal direct with owner. Address, with whole particulars as to price, location, terms, with permission to visit, LEWIS, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED FOR AN INSTITUTION.—A large single house, or two that could be used together, anywhere on or west of 5th-av. and above 8th-st. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 108 Broadway.

TEACHERS.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH LADY, residing in Paris, but temporarily in this City, would like to receive into her family, and take back with her, two or three pupils, who would have, with the cheerful surroundings and protection of a Christian home, instruction in the French language, and such other branches as might be desired; best of references given, both in this City and Paris. Address M. E. P., Post-office Box No. [illegible].

A LADY WILL GIVE INSTRUCTION in the English branches or music to pupils at their residence; has had several years' experience in the New-York Grammar Schools, and instructs according to the methods pursued in those institutions. Address TEACHER, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER WILL give instruction in drawing and painting, and in wax flowers, to pupils at their residence, or at her rooms in the Studio Buildings, corner of 26th-st. and 5th-av. Address Miss A. H., No. 212 5th-av., Studio No. 12, New-York City.

AN EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL teacher desires an engagement for classics and higher English two hours daily; would receive one or two lads at his rooms to fit for college; highest references. Address SILEX, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A LADY wishes a re-engagement in the above capacity; her requirements are English, French, music and drawing; the highest testimonials given from her former pupils. Address R. G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

MALE TEACHER WANTED FOR A class of boys from seven to nine years of age; time required, the entire day; no application will be received before 12 M., and City references must be presented. ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison-av.

A YOUNG LADY OF REFINEMENT AND education would like a position in a private family to teach piano and singing; compensation, a pleasant home; highest reference given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,304 New-York Post-office.

A VISITING GOVERNESS DESIRES a few more pupils; illustrates her teachings by objects and aims to develop mental, moral and physical strength in her pupils. Address C. F., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

AN ARTIST WOULD LIKE AN ENgagement as teacher of drawing and painting from nature; New-York and Boston references of the highest order. Address Box No. 248 West-side *Times* Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, who has studied abroad, wishes private pupils, or will give instruction in return for a home. Address DIVINITY STUDENT, General Theological Seminary, 20th-st.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHing, desires a position as visiting governess, or an engagement to instruct a class in the English branches. Address TEACHER, No. 15 West Washington-place, New-York.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, WITH HIGHest testimonials and City reference, desires private pupils; fitting for College a specialty. Address YALE, Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF SUPERIOR qualifications and much experience, desires a position as resident governess. For particulars address L. M. E., Box No. 67 Post Office, Orange, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, a graduate of Williams College, desires engagements to teach in schools or private families. Address C. L. S., No. 28 East 20th-st.

GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GERMAN lady who speaks French fluently as governess in a school. Address No. 320 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

Paris French Protestant School, No. 105 Boulevard Malesherbes.—Miles. BYSE & ELLEBY receive a certain number of young ladies desirous of finding a comfortable, refined and Christian home, combined with thorough education. References—Rev. Mr. Fisch, Rev. Mr. Bersier, Rev. Mr. Monod, Paris, and to Messrs. Austin, Thorp & Co., Nos. 390 and 392 Broadway, New-York. Parents desirous of sending their daughters, may address B. G., Box 3,083 New-York Post-office.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having secured the aid of an accomplished Kindergarten teacher from Germany, propose to open a select Kindergarten school, No. 10 Gramercy Park, entirely separate from their preparatory school and infant class. They solicit early applications, as the number will be limited.

A HOME, WITH BEST OF CARE,

And instruction in English branches and music, for six girls under fourteen. Terms, including washing, $6 per week. Best references given. Address H. CORNWALL, ORANGE, N. J.

MISS GANNON'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Academy for young ladies and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island, established 1865. Miss GANNON is assisted in the musical department by her niece, Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated PIANISTE, from London. Terms for English, French and music, $250 per annum. School will commence Sept. 9.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBON-NIERS' French Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their French and English Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. A study-class in which pupils, whose parents so desire, can prepare all their lessons under the care of a teacher will be continued.

THE MISSES JACOT WILL REOPEN their School for young ladies of HARLEM, CARMANSVILLE and NORTH NEW-YORK, on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at No. 28 WEST 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broadway, corner 11th-st., now open. Improved course of instruction. Students can enter at any time. Call or send for circulars.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

SUMMIT INSTITUTE.—FRENCH PROTestant boarding school for boys, opens Sept. 16. Address Rev. A. GORY, Summit, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

Anthon

GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 252 Madison-Av.

Nineteenth Year Commences Monday, Sept. 9.
School Hours, 9 1-2 A. M. to 2 1-2 P. M.

DEPARTMENTS—PRIMARY, for boys under nine; JUNIOR ENGLISH, for boys from nine to twelve, and SENIOR ENGLISH, for boys above twelve years of age; JUNIOR CLASSICAL, for beginners, and SENIOR CLASSICAL, for advanced pupils in Greek and Latin; a FRENCH department, and one of PENMANSHIP. German, Spanish and the elements of Drawing taught by special agreement. Further particulars in circular, sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,

SING SING, N. Y.
Pupils return for next term on Sept. 17, 1872.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.
REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY,

Corner Rutherford-place and East 16th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square.
The twelfth annual session of this institution commences on the 10th day of 9th month, 1872, under the care of a Superintendent and competent assistant professors and teachers, for special studies, including the languages. It offers to its patrons superior facilities for a thorough practical and classical education, and pupils wishing to enter college will be prepared to do so. The situation of the Seminary, in close proximity to Stuyvesant-square, is unequaled, affording fine opportunity for recreation and exercise. The school buildings were erected with every consideration for the health and comfort of the pupils, and fitted in the best manner with modern furniture and furnished with all appliances of apparatus, &c., &c., needed in a first-class school. Circulars can be had at the Seminary. Applications for admission may be made to the Principal, at the Seminary, or either of the Trustees.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING-SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing and elocution.
A thoroughly organized military department, riding-school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mrs. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

Merchantville, N. J.,
Four miles from Philadelphia.
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth Annual Term Begins Sept. 16.
Send for Circular.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square, G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,

A BOARDING SCHOOL for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; Common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 20 MADISON-AV., between 29th and 30th sts., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

MRS. HARWOOD'S

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies on the South Shrewsbury River, near Seabright, will reopen Sept. 9. Inquire at No. 14 East 39th-st., or address Mrs. S. B. C. HARWOOD, Seabright, N. J.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC exercises will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, Oct. 7. Candidates for admission to the College or to the School of Mines, are requested to present themselves on FRIDAY, Oct. 4, at the College, on East 49th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Students of the regular classes having conditions to fulfill, and candidates for admission conditioned in June, will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 5, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., L. H. D., President.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 8 EAST 33D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen, with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane, Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE, Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av.—The session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. The College furnishes Elementary or Kindergarten and Academic or English instructions, in addition to the full Preparatory, Classical and Scientific Departments of the College. Drawing and Music are also taught. A few boarding pupils are accommodated. For circulars apply at the College.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen. To prepare for college, for business, or for life. Five courses of study. Fifteen teachers. Any three studies may be chosen. Sixty dollars for board, fuel, washing and common English for thirteen weeks beginning Aug. 29. Address JOS. E. KING, Principal, Fort Edward.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, 180th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, ENGLISH, French and Spanish Day School for young ladies and children, (Kindergarten,) will open THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,311 Park-av., (4th-av.,) third door above 85th-st. Application may be made by letter or personally.

MRS. WHEELER'S ENGLISH AND French select school for young ladies and children will open at No. 421 Lexington-av. Sept. 16. Pupils received any time during the term. For terms apply as above.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.—A Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 50 Park-av., commences its ninth year Sept. 23. Circulars, with full information, sent on application to Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL.

THE MISSES CARTER'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, White Plains, Westchester County, N.Y., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. Application made by letter or personally.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGlish and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

PROF. AND MRS. G. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 26. Circulars sent on application.

MISS WHITTEMORE'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children at New-Brighton, Staten Island, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

MISS RITTER WILL REOPEN HER school for children, No. 206 East 15th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Address by letter until Sept. 18.

MME. BOOREAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEgin Sept. 3. For circulars apply to Mme. BOOREAM, Brookfield Center, Conn.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—An excellent home for boys; reopens Sept. 10. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

MISS COGGESHALL'S MORNING class for young children opens Sept. 16, at No. 148 West 45th-st.

GEO. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH, CLASsical and Mathematical school for boys, opens Sept. 16, at No. 281 5th-av.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER

Protestant French Institute

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN ONLY,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADISON PARK.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Eighteenth year begins Sept. 17. College, Business, West Point, Annapolis; German, Spanish. Primary Department, Gymnasium, Military Drill. Catalogues with full details. Home after Sept. 2.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Classical, Commercial, English, French, German and Primary Departments. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.
Reopens Sept. 11. Circulars of full particulars and interviews with the Principal to be had at the Institute.

STAMFORD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.

Twenty-third Year Begins Sept. 11.

Fits for Yale College and Sheffield Scientific School, or for active business. Salutary discipline, and faithful instruction from the elementary English up. Military drill and boating. *A safe, healthy, happy home for boys.* For circulars, address
W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., Rector, Stamford, Conn.

MISS COMSTOCK,

Nos. 32 and 34 West 40th-st., Reservoir Park, New-York.
English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Fall term will commence Sept. 24. Boarding pupils (always limited) will be increased this year to sixteen. Single rooms if desired. Information through circulars and personally may be obtained at any time at the above address.
Miss Comstock will be at home from Sept. 1.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

WASHINGTON-SQUARE.
The Departments of Arts and of Science will open the new academic year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, at 9½ A. M. Instruction in these Departments is gratuitous. Examinations for admission to the classes on TUESDAY, Sept. 17, at 9½ A. M.
The Department of Law will open on the first Monday of October, at the University.
The Department of Medicine will open on the first Monday of October in the new building, No. 426 East 26th-st., opposite Bellevue Hospital.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST., Central Park, bet. 5th and Madison avs., New-York. Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.
In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupancy.
Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MRS. LEVERETT

Will re-open her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at her residence, No. 33 West 18th-st., New-York.
Address as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE,

Reopens Sept. 24,
At No. 25 West 25th-st.
For circulars and information apply at the residence of the Principal, No. 225 West 3d-st.
Prof. A. BERNARD.

MRS. GARRETSON,

NO. 54 WEST 47TH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will reopen her English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1872.
Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,

FOUNDED A.D. 1633,
No. 161 West 46th-st., corner 6th-av.
REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph.D., Principal.
The next school year opens MONDAY, Sept. 16, 1872. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars furnished on application.

MISS HAINES AND MLLE. DE JANON'S SCHOOL,

NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK.
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.
A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested.

MISS WOLCOTT'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, with special course preparatory for Vassar College, Golden Hill, Bridgeport, Conn., will reopen Sept. 11. For circulars address the Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 50th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 26, 1872. Address as above.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM SEMI-NARY, corner Clinton and Atlantic sts.—The fifth year of this institution for young ladies will commence Sept. 18. GEO. N. BIGELOW, A. M., Rev. JOHN F. BIGELOW, D. D., Principals.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., M. D., will reopen Sept. 16, his English, commercial, classical, French and German Institute, No. 450 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts. Circulars and conference at the rooms.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her school for boys under sixteen years of age, at No. 102 West 28th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25. Miss Du Vernet will be assisted by competent masters in her senior class.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Thorough courses in all departments. Preparatory Course for Vassar College. Reopens Sept. 12. GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn. Miss M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 253 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19. A limited number of boarding scholars will be received.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRISTOWN, N. J.—Offers to twenty-five young ladies superior home accommodations, and school advantages; a few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1 Winthrop-place, near 8th-st.—The thirty-sixth year begins Sept. 16; primary, commercial and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, CHAS. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS A. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARrington, Mass. J. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys. Superior in its location, buildings and educational advantages. Reopens Sept. 10.

BRAINERD INSTITUTE, CRANBURY, N. J.—Liberal discount to clergymen and young men studying for the Christian ministry. Address W. S. McNAIR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts, 18 instructors. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 12.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 9. A native French teacher resides in the family.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Circulars at Putnam's, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at No. 737 7th-av.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principals.

MISS PERRINE WILL REOPEN her English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 103 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

MRS. N. S. PARKS WILL REOPEN, Sept. 18, the Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly known as "Miss Hoyt's," at No. 18 Livingston-av., New-Brunswick, N. J.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 16. Primary department and gymnasium. Address No. 236 East 10th-st.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, at No. 36 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Day. Coit, D.D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D-ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Opens Sept. 18. Seventeenth year.

Rooms—Unsurpassed, newly fitted up, all on same floor, airy, [illegible].

Plan—Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon. All others with Mr. Lyon.

Studies—All needful for business or college. Yearly boys enter leading colleges; each taught chiefly by the Principal, a Yale graduate.

Assistants—Most obtainable, devoted, [illegible].

Government—Minimum of authority, maximum of kindness.

Pupils—Good in the past. Only such desired.

Patrons—Of from 5 to 16 years' connection: H. M. Alexander, Nath'l W. Chater, James G. Holden, Jno. Auchincloss, Benjamin Curtis, T. F. Jeremiah, Dr. M. G. Bartlett, Henry Day, Wm. Morrison, John Brooks, Parker Handy, Ralph Wells.

IRVING INSTITUTE,

AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

The Eighteenth Annual Session Begins Sept. 11.
First-class educational advantages for boys, with healthful location and beautiful grounds.
Special attention paid to Commercial Studies and Modern Languages.
Thorough training in English Branches, Latin and Greek by graduates of our best Colleges.
Circulars at Thomas Kelly's, No. [illegible] Broadway, or on application to
A. ARMAGNAC, A. M., D. A. ROWE, A. B., Principals.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fifteenth year opens Sept. 24.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for special lessons in business, writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c. Apply for circulars.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,
No. 25 WEST 52D-ST.,
Near 5th-av. and Central Park.
The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.
The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

HASTINGS INSTITUTE,

HASTINGS, ON HUDSON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.,
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR TWELVE BOYS.
Terms, $400 per annum.
O. WINTHROP STARR, Principal.
Circulars, &c., of THOS. M. WAGSTAFF, Esq., No. 81 Broadway, New-York; communications to the Principal must be addressed Hastings, ON HUDSON, Westchester County, N. Y.

MISS SPRING'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Day School (for girls under fourteen years of age) will reopen Sept. 27, in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving-place, corner of 18th-st. Miss SPRING will be at home, No. 112 East 14th-st., Sept. 23 and 24. References: Rev. Gardiner Spring, Rev. Howard Crosby, Peter Carter, Esq., Ralph Wells, Esq.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 5 EAST 14TH-ST., (near 5th-av.)
Superior instructions in all branches of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and in MODERN LANGUAGES. The Fall term of the Conservatory opens on MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1872.

WELLS' FEMALE COLLEGE,

AURORA,
ON
CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, the improvements, contrary to published and unauthorized rumors, being nearly completed. There are still a few vacancies.
M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term will commence Sept. 3. The edifice has been thoroughly renovated and elegantly furnished. Three cottages on the grounds for families with daughters to be educated are for rent. Address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY,

For young ladies and children, Rye Neck, N. Y., reopens Sept. 2. Address Miss HENDERSON, Mamaroneck.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON HUDSON, N. Y.—Musical Department under direction of the well-known composer and teacher, Prof. G. D. Wilson. All the pianos new and splendid instruments from Chickering and Steinway. A thorough musical culture secured. Next term Sept. 3. Address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

DR. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 33d-st., corner Broadway, opens Sept. 16. Boys prepared for the leading colleges; thorough English and mathematical instruction; German a part of regular course.
References: Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Drisler. Circulars at the rooms.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11.—For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of study, and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 19 WEST 21st-st., opens Sept. 16; eighteen years' experience. References: Rev. Drs. Crosby, Carlton, Rogers, Adler; Profs. Richer, Drisler, Draper; William Seaver, Harris Colt, Loyal Pond, Jared Linsly, M. D. German a regular study. Circulars at the school and Bogardus' Gallery, No. 1,153 Broadway.

NEW-PALTZ ACADEMY, NEW-Paltz, Ulster County, N.Y., reopens Sept. 10. A first-class boarding-school; location healthful; superior advantages for a thorough and liberal education. For particulars apply to Dr. H. M. SAUCHER, Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, removed to No. 7 East 31st-st., WILL REOPEN MONDAY, SEPT. 23. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References: Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. William Adams, D. D., Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, &c.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—New Haven, Conn.—Limited to ten pupils. JOHN B. LOVELL, Principal. Terms reasonable. Begins Sept. 27. Testimonials from Gov. English, Bishop Williams, Dr. Bacon, H. W. Beecher, Prof. Dana, and present patrons. Send for circular.

AT THOMPSON'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute, book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, English branches and languages taught day and evening. Ladies' department; telegraphy taught practically, with instruments, as used in offices.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys; grounds extensive, rooms large, instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue; begins Sept. 2. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERing Institute, established 1864. Profs. MANN and COLVIN managers, No. 107 West 23d-st. Good references furnished. No pay for board or services until cured.

RURAL HOME.—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys at Pownal, Bennington County, Vt.; Rev. J. M. Batchelder, A. M., Principal; among the mountains; romantic, retired, healthful; just the place for boys; send for a circular.

THE DONALD HIGHLAND INSTITUTE, Highland Falls, N. Y., for boys.—A select Boarding School, delightfully located in the Highlands, near West Point. Fourth year opens Sept. 4, 1872. ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principal.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School, No. 1,138 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16. Circulars at Thomson's book-store, No. 1,197 Broadway, and at the rooms.

NESHANIC INSTITUTE, FOR BOYS, at Neshanic, N. J., will reopen Sept. 16. Terms moderate. Numbers limited. Send for circular.
Rev. P. D. OAKEY, Principal.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

MRS. MARY ROGERS' GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 108 West 42d-st.

FARRAND'S S. A. SCHOOL, NO. 1,460 Broadway, reopens Sept. 25. Great pains are taken to teach boys how to study. This is done so thoroughly that they need no help at home.

MADAME MEESTAG'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 9, at No. 240 West 25th-st.

DR. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, with primary department, No. 131 West 42d-st., reopens Sept. 16, 1872.

DUANE S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR boys, reopens Sept. 23, at No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.; number limited.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT East Hampton, Long Island. Next term will commence Sept. 25. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Prin.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., reopens Sept. 18.
Mrs. E. R. SEARLES, Principal.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALly, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS E. A. HASBROUCK'S BOARDing School for young ladies reopens Sept. 18. Address the PRINCIPAL, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

PELHAM INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, reopens Sept. 9. E. PELHAM, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.
J. D. WYCKOFF, Principal.

MISS F. S. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school, 229 East 19th-st., MONDAY, Sept. 23.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
109th Year Begins MONDAY, Sept. 16.
Principals { Dr. E. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B., R. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.
Young men thoroughly fitted for college or business by a full corps of competent instructors. Classical, Commercial and Primary Departments. French, German, Spanish and Drawing. No extra charges. Building refitted; rooms large, light and airy, with improved accommodations. Catalogues containing full particulars at the school and bookstores.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
(For resident Cadets only.)
The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.
Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.
Circulars may be obtained of C. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York, or of
COL. THEO. HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

MRS. JOHN V. H. BLEECKER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 24 WEST 50TH-ST., CENTRAL PARK.
Will reopen Sept. 24, 1872.
Miss PEGRAM is associated with Mrs. BLEECKER in the supervision of the classes, and has charge of the higher English Branches.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S FAMILY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS OLSSEN'S

English, French, and German School for young ladies and children, No. 249 4th-av., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 25; Physical Culture; daily exercises with the Board Rings and Dumb-bells. Number of pupils limited.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 6 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND day school for young ladies and children, No. 52 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MISS M. AYRES'

English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 132 West 23d-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872.

MRS. L. L. SCOVEL'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 8 West [illegible]-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. Address as above.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.
Address by letter until Sept. 9.

MISS HALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, N. Y.
Begins Sept. 10.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.
Rev. J. BRECKINRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector.
The next year will begin Sept. 9.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 16.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. [illegible].
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MARY Y. BEAN'S

English, French and German Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 18 East 50th-st., reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS MACGREGOR'S

Day and Boarding School for young ladies, Flushing, L. I. Seventh year will open Sept. 17.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of MR. WM. W. NEWELL, No. 120 East 24th-st., lately an instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. References: President Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Child, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Term begins Sept. 26.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, No. 1,193 Broadway, near 28th-st., for all engineering and Government schools, directed by A. COLIN, late of the Engineer Corps, United States Navy, and Professor at the Naval Academy. *Elementary class for boys.* Send for circulars.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph.D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Nos. 207–211 West 33d-st., will reopen Sept. 10. Young ladies and young gentlemen's department, Kindergarten and boarding-school for young gentlemen. FEODOR THURM, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding-school for boys. Circulars at Mr. ALEX. HUDNUT'S, No. 218 Broadway, and at ACKER, MERRAL & CONDIT'S, corner of 42d-st. and Broadway.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDing pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mr. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—PLEASant home; thorough instruction; reference to patrons. Principal at Astor House Thursdays from 1 to 4. Address S. S. HARTWELL, M. A., Unionville, N. Y.

MISS OYER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG children, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 10, in the Wesleyan Church, on 7th-av., between 13th and 14th sts. Entrance by the south tower.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN Institute for young gentlemen, corner Broadway and 45th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Teaching thorough. Send for a full circular.

DR. [illegible] classical and mathematical school opens Sept. 16, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE MISSES WREAKS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 251 3d-st., Jersey City, reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16, in Tremor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

MISS C. E. FERRIS' SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 17, at No. 109 East 13th-st.

E. A. GIBBENS' SCHOOL FOR BOYS REmoved to No. 650 7th-av.; eighth year commences Sept. 16, 1872.

MISS S. E. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 16; Lexington-av., south-east corner of 37th-st.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 16, at No. 1,193 Broadway, Apollo Hall.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Academy, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 5. Z. S. SEARLE, Graduate West Point, Prin.

THE MISSES DOREMUS' DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, reopens THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 47 East 26th-st.

THE MISSES HUBBARDS' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 30 East 38th-st., reopens Sept. 24.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS H. J. MACKIE'S School for young ladies will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. For circulars, address the Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

LAW SCHOOL, 1872-3.
Hon. E. E. DAVIES, President of Law Faculty.
The next term begins Oct. 1, 1872.
By statute, (ch. 187 of 1859, ch. 260 of 1872,) graduates are admitted to the Bar without examination under the rules.
For circulars, &c., address W. R. MARTIN, No. 146 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary, No. 35 Chambers-st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The fifteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, 1872, and will continue until May 14, 1873. By the laws of the State graduates of the Law School are admitted to the Bar without further examination.
For catalogues and other information apply by letter to THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor, &c., No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 3,592.—ASSIGNEES OR TRUSTEES' Notice of appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the NEW-YORK AND TROY STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1872.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the New-York and Troy Steam-boat Company, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district.
J. HYDE, Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; thoroughly competent in that position. Call or address No. 15 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse for carrying children; also, willing to wait on the table; good City recommendation. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation as chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing, or would do house-work for a small private family. Call or address No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate, and also is good hand-sewer; good references; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call or address No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWER.—A young woman with the best of City references desires a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress for a private family only; is obliging, and not afraid of work. Apply for M. M., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman, a situation; is good appearance, from Wheeling, Va.; is willing to make herself useful in most anything, as she is a stranger. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a young woman with excellent City references, tidy, capable, obliging, and not afraid of changing. Apply for A. C., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS COMPANION-COOK and to assist in the washing and ironing; makes good bread and biscuit, &c.; has no bad habits; can give the best of references; wants a good home; wages, $10. Apply for J. C., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST IN THE WASHING and ironing by a capable young woman, with good City references; makes good bread and biscuit, soups, deserts, &c.; is neat about her kitchen. Apply for B. Mc., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT MIDDLE-aged woman as first-rate cook; makes good soups, deserts, bread, cake, biscuit, &c.; understands game, fish, and side dishes; good City references; will assist in washing if required. Apply for S. C., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a small private family, as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best of references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; has good City references. Call or address No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A SOUTHERN LADY of intelligence and refinement, having business reason, would accompany some one comfortable home, as governess, nurse or housekeeper; or will go to any part of the country. Apply for M. H., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A WORKING housekeeper, who is competent to manage servants and who charges of a large establishment, desires an engagement; unexceptionable references can be given. Apply for P., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied with the best help of every description, for City or country, at

D. & E. TURNER'S,

No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

ON HAND:

COOKS, LAUNDRESSES,
NURSES, CHAMBER-MAIDS,
HOUSE-WORKERS, CHAMBER-MAIDS, &c.

Also small girls and girls lately landed.

References Investigated.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG YOUNG woman, just long from the old country, has relatives in this country, has been living beside Lake Superior, wishes some position in a family; is honest, sober and willing. Apply for M. M., No. 109 West 24th-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl, a situation to do general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good references. Call or address No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE, neat, tidy girl, just long in the country, to do house-work; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to board at home. Call or address at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress by a young woman; is young woman; an excellent seamstress; dresses fair nicely; very best City reference. Call or address Insurance Office, West 24th-st., near Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation to wait on a lady; is a good seamstress, and understands dressing hair; good reference. Call at office, No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

LADIES' MAID.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTant young woman who is a thoroughly perfect lady's maid and seamstress desires an engagement; she is competent, genteel and companionable. Apply for S. R., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class laundress; does up fine linens, lace, pulling, fluting, &c., in best manner; City references; will, if necessary, assist in chamber-work. Apply for No. 2,066, at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT woman as nurse to growing children or as infant, or as housekeeper or nurse to an invalid; is of good City references; has good habits. For particulars inquire for No. 1,866, at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, situation as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take the charge of young or growing children, or would take a waitress' situation; has the best of City references; gives good satisfaction; best references. Call or address No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is good seamstress; good references. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English girl, a position as nurse and seamstress; good seamstress; good references. Call at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or lady's maid; good hair-dresser; best of recommendations; City or country. Call or address Insurance Office, West 24th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—A SMALL girl, about thirteen years of age, desires a situation to nurse children or to do light house-work; is neat and of good disposition and active. Apply for D. F., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN desires a situation as nurse; is good plain sewer; sewing and give the best of City references from former employers. Apply for S. M., No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID.—AN Irish Protestant young woman, capable for either of the above situations, is ready for an engagement; she is willing to make herself useful, and will be found very reliable. Apply for No. 2,776, at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL would prefer a situation as seamstress, either by the week or month; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, trimming, dress-making, &c.; or would do light housework; best City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; is a good seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing, clothing and ladies' under-wear. Call or address No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY AND thoroughly respectable young woman, a situation as waitress; can do all things of silver, getting up laces, &c.; is capable of taking the place of a man; was head waitress during the past season in a large summer house. Apply for S. C., No. 109 West 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" Westside Office,
No. 202 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL EMPLOYERS
Wanting good reliable Protestant and Catholic help in any capacity, for City or country, suited immediately at WALKER'S, No. 12 Bleecker, over drug-store.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 345 4TH-AV., near 28th-st., (formerly with Bedell,)—Desirable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 240 AND 242 4TH-AV., will be found a large number of first-class servants, viz., ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cook, laundress; also, coachmen and waiters, both Protestant and Catholic.

ALL FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH the different kinds of Protestant and Catholic reliable servants, and all respectable girls furnished with good situations, by applying at CARPENTIER'S Agency, No. 26 West 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Situations by two sisters, both thoroughly competent, one as cook, washer and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress and sewer with machine; good years and a half excellent references; City or country. Call or address No. 109 9th-av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROtestant young woman, Canadian-born, as cook, washer and ironer; knitting and other cooking; home, lard, side-dishes, creams, jellies, joes, all kinds of baking; country or City; good City references. Apply at No. 225 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Two respectable girls to go together; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent references. Call at No. 211 East 25th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook, washer and ironer; would do the washing of a small family. Also, a young woman to do upstairs work; wish to live together; good City references. Call at 223 East 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has ten years' City reference from former place. Apply at No. 345 6th-av., near 22d-st.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS Cook; understands all kinds of meats, poultry, game, &c.; good bread and biscuit maker; a most respectable young woman. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, wishes a situation as cook; understands washing and ironing in a small private family; City or country; City references. Call at No. 305 West 27th-st., 7th-av.

COOK.—SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in a private family; excellent City references. Call at No. 232 West 42d-st., front room, one flight up.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chamber-maid; can do fine sewing; would assist with children, or would assist with the waiters; is very experienced; has first-class references. Can be seen for two days at 10 West 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, a situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine thoroughly. Call at No. 216 East 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION BY an American girl; is good seamstress; can do fine sewing, trimming, dress-making, &c.; or would do light housework; best City reference. Apply at No. 216 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy, pretty young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good seamstress; best City references; prefers City or country. Call at No. 209 West 27th-st., front room.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A neat, tidy, young German girl, who speaks English, desires a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; excellent reference. Apply at No. 212 West 23d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE American girl wants a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; excellent references. Call at No. 216 West 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 346 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—A YOUNG girl to do chamber-work and fine washing; understands fluting; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 24 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESpectable young girl, as chamber-maid; like care of children; good reference. Address No. 621 6th-av., 36th-st. office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A chamber-maid and waitress; understands her business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 405 8th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls at moderate wages can be nicely suited at CARROLL'S Agency, No. 52 4th-av., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dress-maker solicits the work of a few first-class families; fits perfectly; trims elegantly; work preferred at her own house. Call on or address Miss L., No. 120 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

EMPLOYMENT AND INSURANCE OFFICES.

No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.
Families, Hotels and Others Supplied with First-class Help.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED Servants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMMS' Intelligence Institute, No. 541 8th-av. Supplied at the shortest notice.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POsitions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 315 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young girl, a situation to do general house-work in a small private family, or would do light chamber-work and assist with the washing and ironing; seven years' reference from last place. Call for one day at No. 1,070 1st-av.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—A young American Protestant girl as chamber-maid, or would do house-work for a small family; has five years' reference from last place; City preferred. Can be seen at No. 125 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 27 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORK.—A SITUATION BY A competent girl to do house-work in a small private family; excellent references. Call at No. 319 West 30th-st.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—A RESPECTABLE colored woman solicits house-cleaning or offices to attend to; reliable and trustworthy. Apply at No. 236 West 30th-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A SITUATION AS Infant's nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; or an invalid lady; is skillful in sickness; no objection to travel; best City references. Call at No. 236 West 27th-st., front, 4th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT French girl desires an engagement to wait on a lady; understands all kinds of needle-work, and is a thorough seamstress; is willing and obliging; best testimonials. To be seen at No. 126 6th-av., over drug-store.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTestant girl, a situation as lady's maid or seamstress; can do all kinds of neat sewing; is kind and gentle; no objections to travel with a lady, or would go with a family to the country for a short time; good references. Apply at No. 201 8th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, as first-class lady's maid; understands her duty in all its branches; very good hairdresser and good seamstress. Apply at No. 62 8th-av., near 20th-st. office.

LAUNDRESS.—TWO FIRST-CLASS LAUNdresses wish to go families' and gentlemen's washing at home, or would go out by the day; the very best City reference. Call at No. 246 West 30th-st., in the store, between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION BY A VERY respectable young woman; can do fine washing, or as chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine work; best testimonials. Apply at No. 125 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS DESIRES ladies' and gents' washing at her own house; understands her business thoroughly; good references. Call at No. 111 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate laundress; can do French fluting, box pleating, pulling, and all fineries; very good reference. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st. office.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION AS LAUNdress by a young woman having good City reference. Call at No. 201 8th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; good reference. Call at 45 West 46th-st.

MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT MAID, a situation; understands her duties perfectly, having been for several years in Paris. Can be seen at No. 405 8th-av.

MAID.—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant maid; City or country. Can be seen at No. 405 8th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation by a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or to wait on a lady and sew; is accustomed to the care of children; first-class City references; a good home more thought of than high wages. Call for two days at No. 225 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German young woman, a nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation; good-tempered nurse; good seamstress; best references. Call at No. 216 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent woman as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from birth; excellent City reference. Call at No. 146 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A respectable, competent girl as nurse and chamber-maid; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 222 West 26th-st., third floor.

SEAMSTRESS UPSTAIRS OR LIGHT HOUSE-WORK.—A situation by a respectable young woman, lately landed; is a good seamstress; also can operate on Singer's machine; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 5th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting and operating on any sewing-machine; also is a good milliner and dress-maker; has good references. Apply at No. 240 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—SITUATION by an English girl of respectability as seamstress and nurse; (children out of arms;) most competent and trustworthy; City only; best references. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS desires to work by day or month; highly recommended by her employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 209 West 26th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CHAMBER-MAID and seamstress; can operate on Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machine; is also a good hand-sewer and very neat in her work. Can be seen at No. 231 6th-av., 26th-st. office.

SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—A good returnee. Call at No. 214 West 18th-st.

TO BE HAD AT THE FRENCH OFFICE, 52 4th-av., all kinds of help for City and country, Protestant and Catholic. French, English, German and Scotch.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS SOLICITS washing to do at her residence; families and gentlemen's linen done in the neatest manner; excellent reference. Call at No. 207 7th-av., top bell.

WASHING.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress desires washing to do at home, or would go out by the day. Call at No. 407 East 14th-st., first floor, back room, No. 2.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants to take a few more families' washing at her rooms, or would go out by the day; good reference. Apply at No. 480 7th-av.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation by a young Swiss; speaking German, French and English; understands gardening, as well as the proper care and handling of horses; will make himself generally useful; satisfactory references. Gentlemen in want of such a man address G. F. D., Box No. 209 Times Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER OR FARMwork.—General House-work.—Situation wanted by a Protestant Englishman and wife, aged thirty years; no children; is a good driver and groom; also thoroughly understands all branches of farming, care of cattle, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, &c. Apply at No. 123 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a reliable and respectable middle-aged man of long experience; thoroughly understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country. Address M. S., No. 197 East 23d-st., food-store.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, plain gardener, &c., by a reliable, industrious young man; is a good horse-tamer and driver, a desirable, obliging, and generally useful man; best references given. Call or address No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A MAN OF REFERENCE, Protestant, wishes a situation as coachman in a good family where his services are required; has unexceptionable references of this City. Address THOMAS C. DUNN, 119 Up-town Branch of Times Office, No. 541½ West 23d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A PERMAnent situation as coachman and groom in a private family; six years' reference from present employer; thoroughly understands the business; Protestant. Address C. H., Box No. 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by an experienced, first-class man, (German,) married; unexceptionable three years' City references from his last employer. Address M. R., coachman, No. 248 West 47th-st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUAtion as coachman or groom by a young man who understands his business perfectly; can drive four-in-hand if required; best City references. Address C. H. R., Box No. 206 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; only those who want such a one need apply. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 128 West 22d-st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—A situation by an American man; best City references; understands gardening, milking, driving, care of stock, &c. Apply at No. 125 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED AS coachman by a young married man; first-class City references. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 10 East 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory references given. Address G. G., Box No. 196 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a married man that can give the very best City references. Address B. M., care of R. Campbell, No. 30 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, a situation; is a good driver; best City reference. Call or address J. R., No. 128 West 31st-st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS cook in a private family or boarding-school; will go at moderate wages; best references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER'S SITUAtion by an Englishman, married; will be disengaged about the middle of October; references. Address JOHN C. PEPPER, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER, &c.—A SITUATION BY A married man, English; no family; understands farming, care of horses, &c.; his wife wants take charge of dairy and poultry, or take care of a gentleman's house; best references. Address R. M., Box No. 215 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN (Scotch,) who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the most satisfactory recommendations. Address C. R., No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH practical English working gardener; married; first-class references. Address Box No. 201 Times Office.

GROOM.—A YOUNG MAN, EIGHTEEN years old, lately landed, wishes a situation as groom; understands his business perfectly well and can milk if required; no objection to the country. Call or address CAREFUL, No. 216 East 41st-st.

PORTER.—A STEADY MAN WANTS A SITuation as porter; has good City reference. Address PORTER, Box No. 122 Times Office, or, No. 222 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

PORTER OR COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN and wife, he as waiter, groom or porter; she as cook or laundress; have no objections to the country. Call at No. 549 6th-av., second floor.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—SITUATIONS BY A man and wife as a gentleman's or farmer's place; the man understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking and the general work about a place; the wife is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work servant; both are steady, industrious, willing and not afraid of work; has good references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION AS USEfull man; is very respectable and a thorough coachman; understands the care and doing all the work about a gentleman's place; not long in this country; best City and country references from home; terms moderate. Apply at No. 325 4th-av.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—SITuation by a man and wife, no children; can do man gardening, farm-work, milk, take care of and drive horses, &c.; wife can do all branches of house-work; will go in City or country. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN OR FARM-WORK.—A situation wanted by a German; can do gardening, care for and drive horses, milk, and do general farm-work. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 39th-st.

WAITER OR GENERAL INDOOR SERVant.—Situation wanted by a Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; well recommended from last employer. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A Frenchman; respectable and very well recommended; sober, temperate and capable; for a good private family; understands his duty. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 621 4th-av.

WAITER.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young colored man wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; excellent references. Call or address J. J. M., No. 621 West 19th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITer, who can furnish first-class references, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 62 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man wishes a situation as waiter; best City reference. Call at No. 227 West 15th-st., in the rear, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A very respectable man; understands his business perfectly well; very well recommended. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st., office.

WAITER.—WANTED BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation in a private family as waiter; good reference. Call on JESSE JOHNSON, No. 181 West 28th-st.

WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG COLored man, a situation in a private family as waiter; good City reference. Call on JOHN CROW, No. 181 West 21th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHELDON SPRINGS,
AND
CONGRESS HALL,
SHELDON, VT.

EIGHT MILES BY RAIL EAST OF ST. ALBANS.

Cars, via Lowell Railroad, leave Boston every evening at 6 o'clock, arriving in St. Albans at 6:10 the next morning; thence by rail to Congress Hall in time for breakfast.

SHELDON SPRING WATER
AND ITS HOT BATHS,

Cure Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Throat Diseases, Scrofula, Cancer, Abscesses, Tumors, Skin Diseases, Kidney Complaints, Physical and Nervous Prostration, Headache, Sunstroke, Partial Paralysis, Leucorrhœa, Rheumatism, Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

All cases of Rheumatism cured in from three to eight days; Cancers not broken out, in eight weeks.

Most Coughs, Bronchitis, &c., cured in eight weeks. All Kidney Complaints cured in from four to eight weeks. All skin Diseases in same time. Chronic Diarrhœa in a few days. Liver complaints soon cured. Piles—every case cured in a few weeks. Also, Catarrh and all Sick Headaches and Neuralgia.

All Female Complaints readily removed.

Hay Fever and its attending Scotch and Catarrh cured in one week.

For sick children this is an earthly Paradise.

All cases of Summer Complaints of children, however prostrated, and the Dysentery of children cured in two weeks. Cures always making, but our very best Cures are made in September, October, November and December.

All cases of Asthma cured in a short time.

CONGRESS HALL

Is situated near the Spring and Baths, and is fitted up in all respects for the comfort and recovery of invalids.

Lovely rooms, all carpeted; exquisite beds, warmed in a few minutes when necessary.

The most perfect table to be found anywhere—unsurpassed in the quality and variety of food, cooking and service. Amusements—Fishing, Boating, Sailing, Riding, Bowling-alleys, Billiards, &c.

Lovely views of Mountains, Groves, Fields and Farms. The largest river in Vermont flows before the house in an ever-roaring waterfall.

Seven hundred and fifty feet of piazzas afford walks and shade at all times.

Dr. S. S. FITCH of No. 714 Broadway, New-York, who is known as a most successful physician, is the Medical Attendant two days each week.

The Hotel and Baths open all the year.

Address all communications to

DR. S. S. FITCH,
Congress Hall, Sheldon, Vt.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel on the Catskills. Elevation, 2,255 feet above Hudson River. Now in full operation. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times different from surrounding places lower than the City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1, to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Mass. Leonard's Mountain House stages, and baggage wagons, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

GRAND AUTUMN RESORT.

PALISADES MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
ELEVEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.

This new and elegant Hotel will remain OPEN DURING THE FALL MONTHS, under the management of SYLVANUS A. COZZENS.

The Hotel is easily accessible by steamboats Adelphi and Alexis from foot of Harrison-st., 4 and 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 4:30 P. M., or by Northern Railroad of New-Jersey to Englewood. Address

CHARLES E. MURRAY, Proprietor.

A DELIGHTFUL SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE FOR SEPTEMBER.

OCEAN HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH.

This hotel will not close until Oct. 1, and will reopen exclusively as a large and improved June 1, 1873.

CHARLES S. WARREN LELAND, Manager.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Gosshall, N. Y.

Will open June 10. House 220 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson, Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 200 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE—A BEAUTIFUL sheet of water, surrounded by wood crowned hills; a delightful Autumn resort; fishing, shooting, and game in abundance. Address, D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HYDE PARK, ON THE HUDSON.—A pleasant home to obtain comfortable rooms for the Autumn and Winter months at reasonable terms; house pleasantly located and near depot. Address Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS desiring a comfortable home in the country for the Autumn and Winter, in a healthy location, can address J. W., Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl as thorough chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; City reference required. Call from 10 to 12 at No. 44 West 34th-st.

FLORIST WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN desires the services for one month only of a careful and first-class florist; one who will be liberally commensurated. Address, with reference, COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 2,805 Post-office, New-York.

GARDENER WANTED.—PRUNING.—An intelligent pruner of trees, vines, &c., is wanted for the ensuing month; must have good references; payment liberal to a first-class man. Address COUNTRY SEAT, Box No. 2,805 New-York Post-office.

SALESTEN.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS salesmen for shawl department.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Broadway and 20th-st.

SALESMEN.—WANTED, FIRST-CLASS salesmen for dry goods department.

LORD & TAYLOR, corner Broadway and 20th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had some experience in selling spool silk and machine twist and sewings to introduce the above goods to the trade in this City, and to solicit orders by sample. Address, with references, R. S. T., Herald Office.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH Protestant woman to take entire charge of and teach two children, seven and eight years of age. Apply at No. 40 East 43d-st., on Thursday, between 12 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED.—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry goods business.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Corner Grand and Christie sts.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR

Will open on MONDAY, Sept. 9, an entirely new and complete stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

embracing every novelty of the PARIS, LONDON and BERLIN markets.

They have also opened a

BOYS' SUIT DEPARTMENT,

to which they would invite particular attention.

On Sept. 25, at Broadway and 20th-st., will be offered a select assortment of

REAL CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

which will be sold much below usual prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 20TH-ST.,
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st., GRAND DISPLAY of IMPORTED styles, PARIS and BERLIN well represented. Beautiful change. Lovers of the NEW and beautiful perfectly satisfied. COME EARLY in the day to escape the crowd. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.,
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 202 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WELSH PONY FOR SALE.—THE handsomest ever imported; seven years old, fifty inches high; warranted sound and kind; free from vice and tricks; can be used by the most timid or nervous child; jet black; is a perfect little beauty. Apply at first private stable west of 5th-av. in 30th-st.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by

C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED AFOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-town Office,
No. 541½ West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 202 West 23d-st., corner 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st. near Madison and 4th avs.; family strictly private; references required. Address, with name, J. T. C., Box No. 129 Times Office.

STUYVESANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, 20th and 30th sts., New-York.—American plan; rooms, with board, $2 50 per day; family rooms for the winter at liberal rates. Meals newly packed and free-coach to all trains.

LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 60 WEST 14TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN desiring to secure for the Winter one or more first-class furnished apartments without board, superior on entire, can find them with a private family whose house is in perfect order.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, with board, consisting of parlor, bedroom and bath-room; house and appointments first class; located near 8th-av. Refer to H. R. DRAKE, No. 146 8th-st.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, with private table; first floor, front, third floor, with all conveniences; family private. Parties desiring elegance with home comforts, apply at No. 51 West 35th-st.; references.

NO. 15 WEST 26TH-ST., TWO DOORS from Broadway, opposite St. James Hotel.—Elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or single, to gentlemen or families, without board; breakfast if desired; reference.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—Rooms for gentlemen, without board; also, superior accommodations for family, with private table; reference exchanged; terms reasonable.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—UPPER FRONT suite, sunny exposure, with board; also, richly-furnished second floor, entire or separately, with or without private table.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor, handsomely furnished, to let, without board or with unexceptionable private table; other rooms if required; references.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, FOR the Winter or year; a parlor floor handsomely furnished, with second story, five rooms, en suite, with private table.

NO. 20 WEST 29TH-ST., OPPOSITE GILSEY HOUSE.—Rooms to let, with board, handsomely furnished up, with every convenience; location desirable; references exchanged.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.—AN ELEGANT parlor floor, with private table, if desired; also, one suite on third floor, with board. References given and required.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE SECOND floor, and two front rooms on third, to let, with board; house and situation unexceptionable; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor, suitable for a single gentleman or gentlemen, with private table; also, one small suite and single rooms.

NO. 16 EAST 33D-ST.—SUITE OF SPAcious rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor; also, front and hall, third floor, with or without private table.

MRS. F. SUMNER, NO. 117 EAST

THE SOUND DISASTER.

Testimony of Capt. Hull, Agent and Inspector of the Line.

Minute Account of the Terrible Catastrophe—The Hull Sank Before the People had Left the Main-Deck—The Fatal Mistake About the Extent of the Injury.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10.—The investigation into the loss of the Metis was continued today:

Capt. George B. Hull testified: I am agent and inspector of the Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company; the head-quarters are at Providence; my duties as agent and inspector are to furnish all supplies of the Company and keep the boats in order; I have the appointment of principal officers of the ships, but usually confer with the President; the officers report to me; I have had considerable experience as master of vessels, and have followed the water from a child; I had charge of packets running between Providence and New-York when I was eighteen years old, and have been master of steamers, I think six or seven years; I hold a license from the United States Inspector as master from the New-York office, and am also licensed as pilot. My pilot's license extends from Boston to New-York, taking in all intermediate ports; think the Metis was altered to a passenger steamer a year ago last May; was on the Metis as a passenger the night of the accident; went to New-York on the Electra; being agent of the Company gave me no authority to act on board; Capt. Burton was commanding officer; we left New-York a little past the usual hour, (five P. M.;) it was raining a little; we proceeded on our voyage, nothing unusual taking place up to the time I retired, at half past twelve o'clock; was woke up after a while by the motion of the boat, which was, as I supposed, caused by the sea in the race; did not get up, but after awhile felt the shock of what I supposed to be a collision with some vessel; I jumped out of bed, opened the blind, and saw a vessel dragging alongside; did not see any light on the vessel; after she had passed along I saw out of my window a light, which I took to be Watch Hill; I then dressed myself and proceeded direct to the pilot-house; found Capt. Burton there, and had some conversation with him in regard to the collision, and asked him if he knew whether our boat was injured or not; he said he did not know, but had sent the first pilot down to ascertain whether the boat was injured or making any water; Capt. Burton told me he was trying to find the vessel then, to see if he could save the crew, fearing that she might possibly sink; while I was in the pilot-house the Captain blew three blasts of the whistle to notify a steamer astern of us that we were stopped, so that they would not come up and run into us; I then went below and found the mate trying to stop up the hole with canvas in the bulwarks; I inquired if any one had been down below to see if the ship was making any water, and was told that the second mate had been down and reported everything all right in the forecastle; I then went to the engineer and asked if the ship was making any water, and the reply was that everything was all right, and that she was making no water; I then went back to the pilot-house, and when I got there, Capt. Burton said that he did not know if it was any use to look more for the schooner, as it was dark and rainy then, and he had not seen anything of her since the collision; while I was there he sent the first pilot away aft to see if he could see anything of the schooner; I went aft at the same time with the first pilot and looked all around, but could not see anything of her; I returned with the first pilot to the pilot-house; he reported to Capt. Burton that he could not see the vessel; Capt. Burton decided then to proceed on his course, and gave his orders accordingly; I then went down below again; went to the engine-room and I think I inquired of the engineer if the ship was making any water, and I think he told me that she was not; will not be positive about that; I then went up into the saloon, toward the pilot-house; the ship listed to port so heavily, that I thought something must be wrong; I then hurried to the pilot-house, and I think I asked them if they were trimming her up; they told me that the order was given to trim her up; I told them I thought it would be well to bring her head to the wind, as they could get the freight over much easier and quicker; I then went below again, proceeded aft and found the mate and his men shifting over the freight; I then went direct to the engine-room; saw the engineer trying to communicate with the pilot-house through the speaking-tube; I asked him what was the matter and he told me the ship was filling very fast; that the water came on to him all at once; I asked him if he thought he could free her with his pumps; he said he could not; I then hurried to the pilot-house and told them that the ship was sinking, and that I thought the best thing they could do was to run her ashore as soon as possible; Capt. Burton gave the order at once for them to head her for the land; I then went into the saloon; told the passengers that the ship was sinking, and for them to put on life-preservers and prepare themselves; I then proceeded to Col. Gallup's room and called him, on account of his being in a room down on the main deck, where he was shut off from every one else, and would not be apt to hear any noise that might be made outside; I then went to the steward, whom I met at the foot of the stairs, and told him that the ship was sinking, and directed him to take his men and go up into the saloon and put life-preservers on the passengers; to be sure and see that every one had a life-preserver, as there were plenty of them for both passengers and crew; I then proceeded to the hurricane-deck and tried to cut the lashings to the life raft, but broke my knife, when Mr. Baker, the mate, came up with an ax and cut all the lashings on the life raft and boats; I met Capt. Burton on the hurricane-deck and had some conversation with him and we decided that it was not best for the boats to be lowered, as we thought that the upper deck would come off; Capt. Burton gave the order for them only to lower the boats down to the nettings; I then thought it was time to get a life-preserver for myself; I went down on the saloon-deck, but could not get into the saloon on account of passengers filling up the door; I told them I thought they had better all get on the upper deck, and a few of them started; I then went along to my state-room, No. 18, window on the outside; I broke the blind to the window and got in and took the two life-preservers out of the room; when I got out again the waves were dashing on the saloon-deck; I climbed up one of the cranes of one of the boats on the hurricane-deck, and took off my overcoat and threw it away; Mr. Davis, the bow watchman, assisted me in putting on my preserver; after I had got it on, I saw that he had none and gave him the other one; the hull of the boat separated from the upper deck very soon after that; we then tried to get all we could of the people that were floating about in the water into the hurricane deck; after a while we saw a boat with one man standing up in it; he proved to be Mr. King, the Chief Engineer; called him to come alongside of the wreck; he took an oar and sculled alongside; his boat was nearly full of water; I put some men on board the boat with buckets and bailed her out; she remained alongside till we got nearly into the breakers; we drifted ashore; went into the breakers and were picked up by the people on shore; I think, had we got into the surf, and there had been no one to have assisted us out, we would nearly, if not quite all, have been lost.

I did not count the passengers on the hurricane deck; think there were about fifty, as near as we could make out; all got ashore but one infant; the wind, when we left New-York, was probably south south-east; there was a ladies' cabin with twenty-four berths; suppose they were occupied with ladies and children; saw the steward putting life-preservers on the passengers; don't know whether he sent any persons down to put life-preservers on the ladies; the steamer Metis in August made three excursions to Martha's Vineyard under my command; the greatest number of passengers we had on either of these trips was not over 475; perhaps not over 450; in going on one of these trips the Metis grounded in soft mud in Newport Harbor, on the east side of the channel, owing to the extreme low tide; I think it was Aug. 19; she lay on the bottom for about two hours, when we were floated off by the tide; there was no storm at that time, but a fine breeze; no damage was done to the hull or machinery; she was going very slow at the time, and many of the passengers did not even know that she had grounded at all; she did jar at all; the steamer Canonicus lay at the end of Long Wharf at the time; it was owing to the deep draft of the ship and the extreme low tide; I think if we had been a ship's length further to the westward we would have gone along; the Metis had made no trips to New-York, or anywhere else, since the Vineyard Sound excursions, before this trip.

Q.—How do you account for the mistake by the officers in not ascertaining the damage done to the ship? A.—This collision was just aft of the water-tight bulkhead, and of course this water was running all the time into this very large freight-hold; there is no communication to that only from the hatches on deck; those hatches were on and covered with freight; the second mate reported that he had been into the forecastle, and reported everything there all right and dry as a bone; the engineer reported everything all right in the engine-room; the second mate, as I understand, had been lowered over the side, and said she was all right outside; if there had been twenty tons of freight put into the freight-hold it would not have settled her much; she was a boat that usually trimmed by the stern; I went down into the forecastle myself; I think it was twelve or fifteen minutes after the collision; from the time of the collision until the ship went down I think it was about forty minutes; all my movements about the boat were made very rapidly; I should not think there was quarter enough water in the hold to sink her at that time; I should have noticed it if there were; I think the damage was done at the time of the collision, and that the steamer began to make water then; there was nothing done in handling the vessel after the collision that would naturally have made the leak that I know of; I did not pay particular attention to the handling of the vessel, but understood that they were trying to save the schooner and her crew; I account for the rush of water which was reported by the engineer when none had been reported by the Captain, that she got so large a body of water in the freight-hold that the weight of it broke the bulkhead; I was all around the boat, and never discovered a sign of water until I was in the saloon, when the steamer lopped down, and I then thought there was something wrong, but the weather came on worse at that time, and I did not know but it was owing to the wind; think that two men in the pilot-house were all that were necessary up to half past twelve o'clock; I think everything was done after the collision by the officers and crew to save the lives of the passengers; there has been no official report made by Capt. Burton to me of the number of persons saved; don't know whether officers put in command of the boats have made any report of the number of persons saved; think such reports were impracticable because the officers were scattered around on bales of cotton and could not know about the matter; the life-raft was on the upper deck until it went ashore; think it did not save any person, from the fact that it was allowed to remain on the hurricane deck covered with people; this raft went through the surf, but I don't know whether it carried any person through; I have no theory in regard to the cause of the disaster except what I have stated; the steamer did not strike on a rock during the Martha's Vineyard excursions; I don't know how the bulkheads were constructed; think they were of two thicknesses of plank cut diagonally; was not aware that they were cut away in getting coal into the breakers and replaced; they are now just as they were when I went with the Company; I never had any occasion to know whether they were tight or not; there was no suspicion aboard that the vessel had received a wound in her hull below the lower deck-frame at any time.

Q.—Was there any deck room over the second compartment which was unoccupied by freight? A.—Across here (indicating where the freight and horses were) it was partially opened across there, and the horses were in the stables built for them out of cotton bales; these gangways were open; the boat was very light loaded; we got into New-York late in the morning, and did not have time to load; her deck was well covered, but not piled up solid; fall portion of cook-room floor covered this space; a portion of the places used for steerage passengers was also covered; there was no attempt to cut through the deck; it would take half an hour to cut a space through big enough for a man to get through; it was three inches thick of white pine sheathed; there was a wooden ladder on each side of the boat for the passengers to go from the freight deck to the saloon deck; after the water got up forward Capt. Burton changed the ladder that was on the port side and put it further aft; the ship's crew assisted quite a number of passengers up upon that ladder; I did not see any of the life-boats until they got overboard; I saw one drifting bottom up with a man on its bottom; it turned out to be Chief-Engineer William King; he came to the boat; before that boat was lowered she was full of people; what was the cause of their being tipped out I did not know; there were a very good sort of officers on board; they were practical sailors; I think the crew comprised some Portuguese sailors and some Irishmen; I don't know whether the latter were sailors or not, we did not select the hands with a view to their capacity for handling freight; don't think it would have made any difference in this case whether the crew were good sailors or not in regard to manning boats in consequence of the short space of time we had to get ready in; it is my impression that everything was more orderly than is usual in such cases, even where they had a great deal more time; there was no great deal of confusion; everything was done quietly and in a manner that would not excite the people any more than was absolutely unavoidable.

Q.—How did you arrive at the list of the passengers and crew saved? A.—Of course we had our passenger-list with the boat and the only way we could get at the number saved was, when we could pick up from the people and what we could get from newspapers; do not think there was a person on board who did not receive notice of the alarm.

Q.—When you called at Col. Gallup's room, why did you not call at the ladies' cabin also? A.—Because it was all open; the doors were not shut up at all.

Q.—Did you see any one there to indicate to the lady passengers that there was danger? A.—No, sir; I recollect seeing the chamber-maid there who was saved; she occupied a berth in the ladies' cabin.

Q.—Was there any watch on duty in the ladies' cabin? A.—I could not tell you; the chamber-maid was there; I could not tell you whether she was sitting up as watch or not.

Q.—Do you know whether the deck passengers were specially notified in season to get up? A.—I think they were; it was where all the crew and firemen were passing through; deck passengers are usually up; I don't know whether any one was sent expressly to notify them; I was pilot of the steamer when she grounded in Newport harbor; I don't know how long the second mate had experience as boatman.

Q.—Supposing all the officers to be experienced seamen and the deck-hands all green hands, was the crew sufficient to manage the boat under all circumstances? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What are the duties of a master on board a steamer? A.—All the crew are under his command; he is in command, I should presume, at all times, whether at port or away; I consider it the duty of a Captain to know that a boat is equipped according to law, and that he has no right to sail in a boat not so equipped; I know the law defines that distinctly; should not want to say whether the whole responsibility should come upon him for any deficiency.

Q.—Supposing the owners do not allow the Captain to have all the improvements required by law, and the Captain knows she is not so provided, where is the responsibility? A.—I should not like to express an opinion upon that subject; don't remember that I have expressed an opinion.

Q.—Was there any complaint of deficiency in the supply of life-preservers? A.—I heard none; the preservers and cork mattresses were at a discount, floating about the wreck; we had forty cork mattresses on board, one for every state-room; I spent most of my time about the boat till ten or half-past ten o'clock, and then I went to see Capt. Burton in his room; he had not retired; I stayed there and talked with him till half-past twelve o'clock, when I got up and went to bed, and I think he went outside.

Q.—Did you see Capt. Burton drink any wine or spirits? A.—No, Sir; I did not notice any person on board who were drinking men, nor is the Captain a drinking man; I don't think the second pilot drinks liquor at all; he is a very steady, smart man.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

Resolutions on the Death of the Late Andrew Carrigan—The Emigrant Ship Charles H. Marshall.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, Hon. Richard O'Gorman in the chair.

The President spoke in regard to the decease of Andrew Carrigan, formerly a member of this Commission, and one of the fathers of the present Emigrant laws. On motion of Commissioner Hart, a committee was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. The Chair appointed Messrs. Hart, Lynch, Kaufmann and Nicholson, to which number the Chair was added.

The following resolutions were reported by the Committee, and adopted:

Whereas, Andrew Carrigan, for many years a member of this Commission, departed this life on the 5th day of September, 1872,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration unite in the general voice of sorrow with which the citizens of New-York mourn, in the death of Andrew Carrigan, the loss of a public-spirited and useful citizen, a devout and faithful Christian, and a wise and virtuous man.

Resolved, That Andrew Carrigan, as a member of the Irish Emigrant Society, and as its representative in the councils of this Commission, by his energy, diligence and fidelity to the trusts therein reposed in him, earned the respect and gratitude of this Commission, and of the emigrants whose interests the Commissioners seek to protect.

Resolved, That this Board tenders to the family of our deceased associate the assurance of our sincere and earnest sympathy in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed and signed by the President and Secretary, and forwarded to the family of deceased, and that they be published in the newspapers, as an expression of the feelings of this Board in relation to the sad event.

The Committee on Castle Garden reported the result of their investigation of the ill-usage of passengers on the Charles H. Marshall, but concluded that the officers and crew are not particularly to blame. The Committee urges the necessity of speedy legislation by Congress to bring outrages committed on the high seas within the jurisdiction of the United States Commissioners. From the report of Commissioner Wallach it appeared that $500 had been given by the proprietor of the ship to satisfy the claims of the passengers on account of ill-treatment, and that the amount had partially been, and would soon all be, divided among eighty-seven emigrants.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Andrew Carrigan, the Board then adjourned.

BASE-BALL AND CRICKET.

The Worst Game of Base-Ball Ever Played—37 for the Mutuals Against 5 for the "New Haymakers."

It was unfortunate that the cloudy weather of yesterday should have affected the attendance of the ball match on the Union Ground, between the Mutuals and the "New Haymakers," of Troy, as the few who were present can fairly claim to have witnessed, beyond question, the very worst game of base-ball that has ever been played in public, for which circumstance only does it merit description. The opponents of the Mutuals were announced as "the new Haymakers," including several members of the original "Troy Club," but the "veterans" failed to show up, and the nine that appeared on the field were no more or less than the players of the Putnam Club of Troy, and from their display, it is fair to infer that since the breaking up of the old Haymaker Club, Troy has forgotten all about base-ball. Four runs in the first inning, 12 in the next, and 5 more in the third, was the Mutual's record, and so on until the eighth had closed for 37 against 5, when darkness and the umpire considerately concluded the play and allowed the crowd to disperse.

ANOTHER TIE GAME.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 10.—Owing to unfavorable weather the championship game between the Boston and Baltimore Clubs was postponed until to-morrow, but the clubs played an exhibition game, which was "called," at the end of the fifth inning, darkness coming on. A drizzling rain prevailed throughout the game. The following is the score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Bostons	0	2	6	2	2	—12
Baltimores	10	0	2	0	0	—12

NOTES.

Today, Eckford vs. Atlantic, on Capitoline; to-morrow, Boston vs. Baltimore, at Baltimore.

Cricket.

The Manhattan and Staten Island eleven will play a one-inning game at Hoboken today.

Pacific Mail Stock.

There was much excitement yesterday in Wall-street in regard to Pacific Mail stock, the report of the burning of the America gradually becoming regarded as a *canard*. The letter which appeared exclusively in the TIMES yesterday, and which hazarded an explanation of the telegram business, was extensively read and commented upon in the Stock Exchange. As the day passed without confirmatory intelligence of the disaster, the conviction deepened that the telegram was a cruel *canard*, concocted by parties in the bear interest, having a telegraph operator in the ring. As a consequence, the market grew gradually stronger, nearly 20,000 shares changing hands, and the quotations closed at 71 and 71¼. The indications are that the price will continue to advance unless telegrams are soon received from the agent of the Pacific Steam-ship Company at Yokohama, confirming the report of the disaster.

New Registration of Panama Railroad Stock.

The following notice was received from the office of the Panama Railroad Company by Edward King, President of the New-York Stock Exchange, yesterday:

Edward King:

DEAR SIR: I beg to notify you that on and after this date the stock of this Company will be registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Yours truly,
PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
By F. W. G. BELLOWS, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Spanish ram Numancia is taking in coal and provisions in the Lower Bay preparatory to leaving for Spain.

The Department of Public Parks announce music by the Central Park Band, today, at Mount Morris-square, from 4½ to 6½ P. M.

Police-Surgeon Howe, of the Sixth Surgical District, resigned yesterday, and Dr. J. B. M. Lordley was appointed in his place.

Barney Fullerton, aged thirteen years, of No. 240 West Sixteenth-street, fell from his wagon at the corner of Rector and Greenwich streets, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

James H. Hamilton, a native of Scotland, aged forty-seven years, was run over by an ice-cart, at Seventh-avenue and Thirty-third-street, several days ago, and was so badly injured that he died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

Wm. Regan, aged twenty-eight, of No. 224 East Twenty-ninth-street, died, yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on the 2d inst., by falling from an ice-cart he was driving through South-street.

The store of D. K. Hall & Co., No. 169 Chatham-street, was entered by burglars several nights ago. They forced open a safe in the office and stole therefrom $60 in money and some valuable papers.

Martin Didlaw, aged thirty-seven, of No. 302 East Houston-street, while at work upon a new building in Spring-street, yesterday, fell from the roof to the second floor, and received dangerous injuries.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Catharine Lynch, of No. 309 West Twenty-seventh-street, was brought up for attempting to smother her daughter, aged seven years. She was held for trial.

Alexander Leavey, who was recently committed by Commissioner Shields on a charge of personating a revenue officer, and swindling a poor woman of $900, was released yesterday by Commissioner Stillwell on giving bail in the sum of $2,000.

The Olympia, from Glasgow, landed 161 emigrant passengers at Castle Garden yesterday; the Denmark, from Havre, 719; the St. Olaf, from Bergen, 254, and the City of London, 709 emigrants.

Charles C. Melvin, residing at No. 29 Second-street, Williamsburg, during a fight with an acquaintance at No. 91 Fulton-street, was severely injured about the head. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

Thomas Garrity, aged fourteen, residing in Third-avenue, near Fifty-seventh-street, fell from the third story of a house in Lexington-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, yesterday, and received serious injuries.

Mr. Leipold, Chief of the Independent Treasury Division of the Treasury Department at Washington, has arrived in this City, with eight assistants, to examine the accounts and affairs of the Sub-Treasury here, and pursue the regular annual investigation.

Dr. Louis Buchner, of Darmstadt, Germany, a well known writer in the domain of Physiology, &c., will arrive in this City in the course of the month. He intends to go on a lecturing tour, which will commence in New-York in November, and thence to the West and Pacific coast.

The First Ward Workingmen's Nicholas Müller Association met last evening at No. 32 Washington-street and elected M. Higgins, President; J. Watters, Vice-President; E. E. Appleton, Corresponding Secretary; M. Regan, Financial Secretary; C. H. Gleasing, Treasurer; J. McGearns, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Board of Police yesterday adopted a resolution requiring any of the Police Surgeons applying for leave of absence to arrange with one of the other Police Surgeons to discharge his duties during his absence, and further insisting upon each Police Surgeon personally performing the duties of his office.

Patrolman Henry T. Hart, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was tried before Commissioner Bosworth, yesterday, for having while intoxicated arrested a woman and taken her to the Station-house. Patrolmen John C. Probosce and Frank Woodward, of the Tenth Precinct, were tried for having entered a lager-beer saloon in uniform, and, sitting down at a table, indulged in a game of cards.

BROOKLYN.

John Daily, residing at No. 87 Raymond-street, was beaten until he was insensible, on Monday night, by his wife and son, who were since arrested. Daily is at the City Hospital.

The apartments of Mr. Christian, No. 736 Flushing-avenue, were robbed, yesterday morning, by a sneak-thief, of jewelry, clothing and plate valued at $169.

The body of an unknown man, without clothing, except a blue shirt, was found, yesterday morning, in the East River at the foot of Joralemon-street.

Joseph Washington, a colored youth, was yesterday committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of stealing $500 worth of clothing from James M. Benham, of No. 91 Remsen-street.

On Monday night John Flannery was stabbed very severely in the face by John McGurl, during a quarrel in a whisky-shop in Ivy-street. Flannery was taken to the hospital, and McGurl was arrested.

Mayor Powell, Supervisor Johnson and other gentlemen have gone to Albany for the purpose, if possible, of prevailing upon the Board of Equalization to reduce the enormous assessment against Kings County for paying the State debt.

The report of the Commissioners making estimates and assessments in the matter of opening Bay Ridge-avenue was confirmed yesterday by Judge Pratt. The awards of damages amounted to $19,229 52 on land and $8,650 on improvements.

Louis James' crockery-store, No. 263 Atlantic-street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $2,000. James had a policy covering his loss in the Germania Insurance Company, and he was arrested on suspicion of having set the premises on fire, but was discharged for want of evidence.

The Board of City Works have instructed the City Engineer to peremptorily order the DeKalb-avenue Railroad Company to clean away the *débris* with which they have left Washington-street encumbered since laying down their tracks in that thoroughfare.

The opening of the new rooms of the Young Mens' Christian Association of Greenpoint will be celebrated this evening by an union mass-meeting, to be held in school-rooms attached the to the Presbyterian Church, in Noble-street. Rev. J. T. Duryea, D. D., will deliver an address.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. A. Allen will preach his farewell discourse to the Congregational Church of Baiting Hollow next Sunday.

Mary Ann Titus, colored, was found dead in her bed a few days since with several marks of violence about her head. Coroner Foster held an inquest, the jury finding that "deceased came to her death by violence at the hands of persons yet unknown."

The principals of the public schools were officially notified, yesterday, of the action of the Board of Education relative to Bible reading. The teachers regard the execution of the order impracticable, and both those in favor of the reading and those opposed are dissatisfied.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A laborer named Thomas Eagleton was yesterday arrested while attempting to set fire to out-buildings belonging to Mr. W. H. Le Count, of New-Rochelle. The prisoner was committed by Justice Porter.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City public schools, with three exceptions, open on Monday.

Nathan Pierson, the Newark news-dealer who shot himself on Thursday last, died yesterday at St. Michael's Hospital, from his injuries.

On Monday night the bleachery of John Watson, at Dundee, near Passaic, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss will reach $20,000 or $25,000, and is insured for only $10,000.

Melvin Sandford, who killed his father, in defense of his mother, at Madison, two weeks ago, has been admitted by Judge Dalrymple to bail in the sum of $15,000.

In the Essex County Court, Mary Curran, convicted of shop-lifting, has been sentenced to the State Prison for two years; Michael Maxwell, same offense, State Prison eighteen months, and William Williams, assault, State Prison one year.

While engaged in polishing the cylinder of the ferry-boat Central, at Communipaw, yesterday, the benzine which was used exploded in some unaccountable way, and two of the workmen, John Hays and Martin Feran, were badly burned. Feran was removed to the Jersey City Hospital.

On Monday night a man named Myer, a laborer, who had been employed with the gang of men engaged in excavating the sewer at Court and High streets, Newark, attempted suicide by taking Paris-green. He was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, where, yesterday, he was lying in a dangerous condition.

Gen. Van Buren, of Sussex County, the United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, yesterday visited the Exposition at the Newark Rink. He was met at the depot by a committee of the management and escorted to the Rink, where he was received by the President of the Association, Ex-Gov. Ward.

Upward of 250 longshoremen, chiefly Irishmen, met last evening at No. 251 West-street and organized the "Edward Walsh Association," with Joseph Murphy, President; James Burke, Vice-President, and Henry Layman, Secretary. The meeting was very enthusiastic, and it was unanimously resolved to adopt measures to further the interests of Grant and Wilson in their district. Meetings will be held every Tuesday evening and addresses delivered.

The Killing of a Railroad Flagman.

An inquest was held by Coroner Young, yesterday, in the case of Thomas Sammons, aged sixty-two, of No. 312 West Thirty-third-street, a flagman stationed at Fifty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, who was struck by one of the cars of a Harlem Railroad train and instantly killed, on the 10th ult. Wm. Bradley, the principal witness in the case, who had been employed for six years as a switchman on the road, but who is not now so employed, testified that a new switch had been constructed at the place where the accident occurred, and that it was not in proper working order, but was used in an unfinished condition. The train was moving at a high rate of speed, and in consequence of the imperfect working of the switch, a car bounded from the track and struck the deceased, who was killed at his post. The jury in their verdict "considered the Company responsible for using the track in an unfinished condition."

[Advertisement.]

WHO IS THE BEST MAN?—Many desire office who are fit for Judges, Collectors, Presidents, &c. Phrenology would take their just measure and allot the right man for the right place. Examinations, with written charts, are given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HARD KNOCKS.—There is one sort of knocks that beats all others to success, and that's KNOX the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway. His Fall style of hats knocks out of anything hitherto produced. It is neat, light, handsome and graceful.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Henry Chauncey, for San Francisco.—Mrs. George H. Wallace and child, Miss Elizabeth Sanford, William M. Solomon, Miss Ellen O'Neil, P. Becker, J. M. Downie and daughter, Mrs. H. Robinson, J. T. Turtle and wife, Miss Nora Sullivan, Lieut. A. B. Young, Mrs. Sarah W. Gilmore, W. B. Gorham, W. L. Harris, Mrs. D. A. Joyce and child, John S. Ledyard, Mrs. Geo. Stoneman and child, Hon. Chief-Justice Gray and son, Geo. Dexter, David Low, Andrew Stevenson, E. Perry and wife, B. A. Berbuck, wife, and 2 children. Way Passengers—J. P. Cahill, wife, nurse, and 3 children, Thos. J. Preston, R. P. Horton, A. C. Brewer and wife, James B. Thompson, Thomas H. Woolrich, Christobal Ortega, W. Berry, R. F. Scovill, R. C. Smith.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Denmark, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Hannah Dodge, Arthur Wilson, Geo. S. Buxton and wife, Mrs. Elizabeth S. Merry, Mrs. Morrison, two Misses Morrison, Mrs. Hurrell, Miss Susannah Hurrell, Rev. C. L. Harris, wife and daughter, Geo. H. Smith and wife, Miss Emma L. Smith, Miss Chappell, Thos. J. Pearse, Louis F. Holland and wife, Miss Harriet Holland, Miss Annie B. Holland, Miss Jane Holland, Wm. W. Holland, Major Hall Holland, Benj. Dowson, Miss Maria Shields, Miss Sophia Shields, Thomas W. Brown, George Brown, Miss Kate Goodall, Ambrose Marriot and wife, Miss Johnson, Henry J. Stone, George W. Sheldon, Miss Mary Marshall, Charles Sack, Wm. Breckell, Wm. Kemp, Thomas Roberts, Miss Sarah Sutherland, Charles Kinsdon, Miss Maria Beales, Mrs. Oldmixon, 3 children and nurse, Robert Turle, Dr. J. W. Robotham and wife and 2 children, Miss Helen Cheeseman, Henry Pope, Rev. G. Schedler, G. Anderlese, Henry Roger, Franz Schneider, Emideo Morrin.

In steam-ship Olympia, from Glasgow.—Prof. Larsen and wife, Mrs. John McGregor, Miss Margaret McGregor, Mrs. Wm. Kidd, Mrs. Pendreigh, Miss Mary Pendreigh, Thos. Pendreigh, Geo. Pendreigh, Francis Pendreigh, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Cordiner, A. K. Lancaster, W. H. Ballou, Jas. Schofield and wife, Thos. Briggs, Richard Britton, Chas. C. Sawyer, Chas. G. Averill and wife, Mrs. E. Carter, Wm. Schofield, Mrs. Elizabeth Schofield, Wm. Settle, wife and child, Mrs. Hobson, Miss Hobson, Mr. Hinshaw, Mrs. John Potter, Miss J. Potter, Rev. F. Paradise and wife, John B. Hoag, Mr. Fraser, wife, daughter and infant, Mary McDougall, Mr. Russell, Mr. Bowie, A. Ritchie, D. Thomson, M. Arnott, Mr. Brown and child, Miss J. Paton, S. A. Davis and wife and child, Wm. Somerville, James Somerville, R. H. Millington and wife, C. P. Mosser and wife, Charles Settle, W. Cowell, Miss Susan Hunter, Miss Rutherford, Mrs. Crosky, Miss Crosky, Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth, Mr. Hemphill, Mr. Tweed.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:37 | Sun sets......6:15 | Moon sets...11:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:22 | Gov. Island...2:13 | Hell Gate...3:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Sept. 10.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Erin, (Br.,) Lawson, London; National Steam-ship Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Glaucus, Walden, Boston.

Barks Palestine, (Br.,) Grig, London, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Honduras, (Br.,) Sutton, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr.

Brigs Hercosy, (Br.,) French, Aspinwall, C. S. Loud & Co.; Pacifico, (Ital.,) Cascone, Gibraltar for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Saliata, Partridge, Perth Amboy, J. Zettlesen.

Schr. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Hills, London Aug. 3, New-Castle 16th, and Bergen 28th, with mdse. and 256 passengers to Funch, Edye and Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and had calms and head winds from the Banks. Sept. 2, lat. 45, lon. 45, passed steam-ship Nemesis, hence, for Bremen; same day, lat. 47 40, lon. 45 30, passed an English ship showing signal letters H. P. W. L.; 8th, passed a dismasted vessel (probably a Norwegian) in tow of a fishing schooner; had main and mizzen masts carried away, foremast standing, painted white, with bronzed carving on her stern, with her name in red, but could not make it out; seemed to be in possession of the fishing-boat's crew, and wanted no assistance; 9th, lat. 40, lon. 71 20, passed ship Wyoming, bound W.

Steam-ship Hutton, (Br.,) Hodges, London Aug. 17, and Havre 20th, via Halifax, Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. L. Wright & Co. Experienced moderate westerly winds and clear weather until the 29th August, when we had a succession of heavy gales with high seas; Sept. 2, encountered a terrific gale from S. E., shifting suddenly to W., and blowing with great violence; Sept. 1, lat. 45 17, lon. 50 15, spoke ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) bound W.; 2d, no latitude, &c., spoke ship City of Manchester, (of Glasgow,) under fore and aft sails only, she having lost main and mizzen topgallant masts, and the main topmast disabled; had apparently received other damage to spars and rigging, as the square sails were all furled. The Hutton brings 73 passengers.

Steam-ship Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg Aug. 28, and Havre 31st, with mdse. and 804 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had strong northerly and westerly winds and rough sea the entire passage; Sept. 3, lat. 46 34, lon. 25 33, passed steam-ship Smidt, hence for Bremen; 5th, lat. 47 28, lon. 39 48, passed a Norwegian bark bound E., showing signal letters H. B. R. P.

Steam-ship Olympia, (Br.,) Young, Glasgow Aug. 28, and Moville 29th, with mdse. and 330 passengers to Henderson Bros. Sept. 5, lat. 46 51, lon. 51, spoke bark Essex, from Liverpool for Quebec, 29 ds. out; 6th, lat. 45 08, lon. 54 28, passed bark Sylphide (Fr.) dismasted, in tow of a fishing schooner, and heading toward Newfoundland; same time, passed steam-ship City of Halifax, bound E.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool Aug. 31, and Queenstown Sept. 1, with mdse. and 215 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Caravan, Waffelaer, Cardiff 44 ds., with railroad iron to Thos. Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Came the northern passage and had fine weather, and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks, with westerly winds.

Bark Max, (N. G.,) Dinse, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales to the Banks, and been 17 ds. from thence, with light southerly winds; Aug. 30, lat. 44 07, lon. 50 20, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 700 tons water-logged and abandoned, painted black, both masts gone, bowsprit standing, and appeared to have been but a short time in that situation.

Bark Neversink, Gibson, New-Orleans 23 ds., with walnut timber to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had light winds the entire passage, and been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras; Aug. 16, lat. 27 17, lon. 86 58, in a gale from S. E., was thrown down on her beam ends, and lost part of her deck load.

Bark Pactolus, (of London,) Bonser, London 47 ds., with iron to S. L. Merchant & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 16 ds. from thence with light S. W. winds.

Bark Washington, (N. G.,) Koch, Hamburg 55 ds., with mdse. and 133 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage and had head winds, and been 15 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Oceana, (Ital.,) Gargiullo, Cadiz July 31, with wine, &c., to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Semplice, (Ital.,) Digregory, Waterford 39 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta. Came the northern passage and had westerly winds, and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Sagadahoc, (of Boston,) Crocker, Cow Bay 11 ds., with 750 tons coal to Manhattan Gas-light Co.—vessel to mast.r. Has had light westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turk's Island,) Knight, Guantanamo Aug. 19, with sugar, &c., to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Frey, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Hamburg 58 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and been 18 ds. from thence with N. E. winds and fine weather.

Brig Lilly, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Ryan, Little Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker—vessel to C. B. Swain & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Casey, (Br.,) Munroe, St. Croix 23 ds., with sugar, rum, &c., to D. Hanford & Co.

Brig Reporter, Coombs, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alice, Groutt, Mayaguez, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burdett & Pond, vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Annie, Bayard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Fasham, Little Glace Bay, 12 ds., with coal to Heney & Parker. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Arianna, Ramlyn, of and 8 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to G. Boardman—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. John Snow, (of Boston,) Colton, Shulee, N. S., 25 ds. via Vineyard Haven, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Anna Maria, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Pinkham, Shulee, N. S., 9 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. John Williams, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell; Sept. 3, lat. 34, lon. 76 10, had a gale from N. E., during which sprang foremast.

Schr. J. L. Gutter, Nutler, of and 6 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Cora Etta, Jones, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. May Morn, Rogers, Savannah 11 ds., with lumber, for New-Haven. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. winds.

Schr. Ada Ames, Coleman, Vinalhaven, with stone for New-York Post-office.
Schr. G. E. Markle, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.
Schr. W. H. Rowe, Whitmore, McGathlin, Rockport, Mass., for Newark.
Schr. Kennebec, Brown, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. White Sea, Jones, Vinalhaven, with stone for New-York Post-office.
Schr. Geo. Mears, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.
Schr. Lenora, Smith, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.
Schr. Staten Islander, Rathbun, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Robt. Palmer, Naborn, Noank, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Presby.
Schr. Jacob Raymond, Brown, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelly, Dennis, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.
Schr. Malabar, Sumpson, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Florence, Wilcox, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Newburg.
Schr. E. Blackman, Arnold, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Clark's Island, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. Lacon, Hoyt, Calais, with lath to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. S. T. Charlton, Trefethen, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. Pennsylvania, Butler, Fall River, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Isabel Alberto, Baylis, Port Jefferson, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. J. Worthington, Wright, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Susan Hall, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. John Goodspeed, Parker, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. G. Nash, Calais, with lumber, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. A. Stevens, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.
Schr. Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Red Wing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.
Schr. Clara Bell, Baylis, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Favorite, Clark, Horton's Point, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Henry Crosby, Barnum, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Cuba, (Br.,) ——, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.
Schr. Benjamin, Glossman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Ann T. Sipple, Phillips, Providence, for Newburg.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. C. Evans, Tice, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Jos. Potter, Brown, Nantucket, with fish to G. B. Miller.
Schr. R. H. Jones, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Lyndon, Ayres, Eastport, with lath to John Boynton's Son & Co.
Schr. Z. Snow, Richardson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Paragon, Wahab, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with lumber to Wm. R. Hinman & Co.
Schr. H. Means, Staples, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.
Schr. Abbie S. Emery, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.
Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Washington Irving, ——, Thomaston, with lime to order.
Schr. E. J. Oakley, Newman, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Lake, Snow, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Angeline, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Mount Vernon, ——, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.
Schr. Congress, Kelly, Portland, with lumber for Elizabethport.
Schr. George B. Ferguson, Ferguson, Belfast, with lumber for Rondout.
Schr. Kate Callahan, Avery, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Charleston, Smith, Frankfort, with lumber for Elizabethport.
Schr. Col. Eddy, Ashby, Portland, with lumber and plaster for Newark.
Schr. Star Spangled Banner, Robinson, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Francis McLaughlin, Bear River, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Silver Heels, Hall, Vinalhaven, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. E. Pharo, Sherman, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Julia Elizabeth, ——, Bangor, with lumber to order.
Schr. Pavilion, Parker, Frankfort, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.
Schr. Walter Davis, ——, Thomaston, with lime to J. A. Haviland.
Schr. Ada Herbert, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinsons.
Schr. Southern Cross, (Br.,) King, Shulee, N. S., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.
Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Matthews, Eastport, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Gen. Scott, Cobb, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. S. M. Tyler, Munson, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Tillie E., Wyman, Dighton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. J. Price, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Cerro Gordo, Pierce, Norwich, for Rondout.
Schr. Peerless, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Fanny & Edith, Ryder, Belfast, for Rondout.
Schr. Essex, Handy, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Roanoke, Cook, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Emerald, ——, Calais, with lumber to order.
Schr. Ann Dole, Bunce, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Nathaniel Shaler, Odber, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. M. Hamilton, Steelman, New-Haven.
Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.
Schr. Watchful, Gill, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Mary Brockway, Brockway, Riverhead.
Schr. C. Hammond, Hayden, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. D. L. Sturges, Handy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Joseph & Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. E. R. Bennett, French, Virginia.
Schr. Belle R. Hull, Driscoll, Virginia.
Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Soper, Virginia.
Schr. Ida Birdsall, Walker, Virginia.
Schr. Julius Webb, Bremer, Virginia.
Schr. Edwin, Ingersoll, Virginia.
Schr. Harry Sandell, Taylor, Virginia.
Schr. Martha P. King, Swift, Providence.
Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Lanesville.
Schr. Witch Hazel, Burgess, Taunton.
Schr. Montrose, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. Escort, Hatch, Bridgeport.
Schr. S. K. Cone, Fuller, Yarmouth.
Schr. Adrian, Hunt, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. S. M. Blake, Blake, Dighton.
Schr. E. Waterman, Hinckley, Newport.
Schr. Sound, Abbott, Norwich, for Trenton.
Schr. George A. Pierce, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. B. L. Sherman, Smith, Hartford.
Schr. Thos. J. Owen, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. John Fuller, Kelly, Dennis.
Schr. Dolphin, Tayler, New-Haven.
Schr. W. H. Steele, Bishop, New-London.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, do.
Schr. Challenge, Terry, Greenport.
Schr. S. L. Stevens, Studley, Boston.
Schr. Fanny Elder, ——, Bridgeport.
Schr. Frances Burrett, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Dr. Kane, Brown, Providence.
Schr. Ida Ella, Wilbur, Providence.
Schr. Free Wind, Frisbee, Pawtucket.
Schr. Nellie Crowell, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Fannie Hazard, Pelton, Hartford.
Schr. Golden Rule, Overton, New-Haven.
Schr. Onward, Gorham, Nantucket.
Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Abby Morton, Meade, New-Haven.
Schr. E. H. King, Jones, Norwich.
Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Hartford.
Schr. Nellie Doe, Richards, Newport.
Schr. Globe, Terry, Bridgeport.
Schr. Francis Hatch, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Bristol.
Schr. Nausett, Mayo, Orleans.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, E. N. E., cloudy.

Below.

Bark Success, (N. G.,) Bahrendt, Newcastle July 8, with mdse. to order. Was boarded Sept. 8, in lat. 40 00, lon. 69 30, by pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Greece, for Liverpool; Henry Chauncey, for Aspinwall; Juan F. Meiggs, for Kingston; Charleston, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; bark Augustina, for Port Spain; Gazelle, for Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 10.—Arr. steamer Leopard, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 10.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer James Adger, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 10.—Sld. steam-ships Oriental, for Boston, and Leo, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Sept. 9.—Arr. brigs Princeton, Philadelphia, for Boston; Proteus, Hoboken, for do.; Coronella, Bridgeport, for Windsor, N. S.; schrs. W. G. Bartlett, Philadelphia, for Saugus; William Slater, do., for Newburyport; Abbie, do., for Portland; James S. Watson, do., for Lynn; Margaret Reinhart, Mary Means, N. W. Magee, James S. Hewitt, John Bird, do., for Boston; Kendrick Fish, Port Johnson, for do.; Charles W. Holt, Alexandria, for do.; Minesta and Winner, Rondout, for do.; Owen P. Hinds and Bay State, New-York, for do.; John P. Morris, Northport, for do.; reports having seen, today, an unknown schooner, lime loaded, with masts gone and cargo on fire, ashore on Shovelful Shoals; also arr. whaling schooner Sarah E. Lewis, of and for Boston, Hatteras Ground, 7 months out, 15 barrels sperm; (since last report,) leaking. Reports saw on the 28th inst. schr. Ada M. Dyer, with two small whales alongside. Also arr. schrs. Grace Cushing, Port Johnson, for Pittston, Me.; Darius Eddy, Georgetown, D. C., for Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Cayenne, Cayenne for Salem; Forest City, Rondout for do.; Midnight, Emma Hotchkiss, Lookout, Hoboken, for Saco; Lucy Wentworth, do., for Newburyport; Duroc, do. for Camden; Hannie Westbrook, Elizabethport, for Portland; Julia Baker, Elizabethport, for Gardiner; Columbia, Tiverton, for Bangor; Robert Byron, New-York, for Bangor; Franklin, New-York, for Bucksport; Caledonia, New-York, for Windsor, N. S.; Teal and Sea King, New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Astrea, Dighton, for St. John, N. B.; W. H. Lovett, New-York, for Rockport, Me.; Rockport, New-Haven, for Rockport, N. B.; Humming Bird, Fall River, for Sidney, C. B.; Emily Bell, New-York; M. L. St. Pierre, Speculator, St. John, N. B., for orders, (New-Haven;) and sailed, Hannah E. Chase, Boston, for Fall River.

Returned, schrs. Lucy M. Collins and Citizen.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 8, off Nantucket, ship Lawrence, from Dunkirk, for Philadelphia, by pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.

Aug. 27, lat. 43 08, lon. 37 12, passed bark Waverly, bound W.

"CONCERNING MY MARRIAGE"

A LETTER TO THE INDEPENDENT FROM FATHER HYACINTHE

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

It is now three years since Père Hyacinthe left the Carmelites and took the bold ground against some of the most serious institutions of Romanism. In this time he has had large opportunities for observation as well as abundant leisure for meditation on the great questions at issue between himself and his former spiritual superiors.

The peculiar position which Père Hyacinthe occupies lends special interest to all he has to say, and his marriage being a decided step, he naturally defends it with all his ability.

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"SCOTTISH GAMES IN AMERICA." BY COL. THOS. WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.
"MY GOD." BY CYRUS D. FOSS, D. D.
"SEA-BORN VENUS." A POEM BY JOHN W. CUDWICK.
"LETTERS FROM THE COUNTRY." BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.
"THE SHETUCKET RAILROAD." BY ROSE LEVEY.
"PROGRESS IN THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND." BY JULIA R. ANAGNOS.
"TIMOTHY TITCOMB." BY PROF. W. C. WITKINSON.
SABBATH-SCHOOL ITEMS.
ART DEPARTMENT.
MISSIONARY NEWS.
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
FARM AND GARDEN.
MONEY MARKET.
DRY GOODS REPORT.
CATTLE MARKET.
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THURSDAY.

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Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.	2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.	4:30 & 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.	1:30 & 8 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.	
East, via Newport		
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.	
South, Through	5 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 10.—The North-German Lloyds steam-ship Baltimore, Capt. Dettjen, from Baltimore Aug. 28, for Bremen, arr. here today.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 10.—The Cunard line steam-ship Parthia, Capt. Watson, and the National line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, both from New-York Aug. 31, for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, the former at 4 o'clock.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 10.—The North-German Lloyds steam-ships Nemesis, Capt. Ernster, from New-York Aug. 29, and Donau, Capt. Ernst, from New-York Aug. 31, both for Bremen, arr. here today.

VIRGINIA.

What the Republicans are Doing in the State.

The Party Nominations for Congress—Col. Mosby's Work—A Warm Campaign in Prospect—The Collapse of Doolittle.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Sept. 2, 1872.

In my last I promised to complete the history of affairs in the several Congressional districts. I closed with the Fourth District, in which there were then three Republican candidates, Messrs. Stowell, Porter and Popham. Since my last a Conservative, W. B. Berkeley, of Prince Edward County, has announced himself a candidate, subject to the action of a convention if one is held. This condition leaves his candidacy an uncertainty, as it is probable the party leaders will determine it best not to hold a convention. Our friends need have no fears of the election of a Conservative from the Fourth District, since it is the determination of at least one of the candidates (Col. Popham) to withdraw should such a possibility arise.

In this, the Fifth District, we have on our side C. Y. Thomas, Esq., of Henry County, and A. M. Davis, of Grayson, as the Conservative candidate. Mr. Thomas is a native of the State, a staunch Union man during the war, and a devoted Republican since. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and has also represented his county in the Legislature one or two terms. In the Convention and the Legislature he was the ablest representative of Republican principles we had, and, although party spirit ran high, he always commanded the highest respect from his political opponents. Democracy intended that this district should send a Democrat to Congress, but the nomination of C. Y. Thomas has destroyed their hopes, and insures us at least three Republicans from this State.

The Sixth District embraces several valley counties, the City of Lynchburg, and five or six counties immediately surrounding Lynchburg. In this district the contest will be between "Tom" Whitehead, of Amherst, the regular Democratic nominee, and James F. Johnson, Esq., of Bedford, an independent Conservative. Johnson is a lawyer of reputation, an able speaker, a very popular man, and, what is best of all, truly conservative in his sentiments. He is popular with both sides, and as he is by no means a lover of Mr. Greeley, the Republicans of that district, knowing it would be impossible to elect one of their own party, wisely determined to support Mr. Johnson. I predict his election by a handsome majority.

The Seventh District is composed of the great and wealthy valley counties, embracing what was known in the days of "Old Hickory" as the "Tenth legion," of whose people, 'tis said, they are still voting for "Andy" Jackson. Be this as it may, this is the home of Democracy, and an unhealthy locality for Republicans. In spite of its "unpleasantness," a number of our most devoted members live in the Seventh District, who never allow themselves to be run over roughshod. The Democratic Convention recently held in this district, nominated Judge Harris, of Augusta, over Thos. W. Duke, of Albemarle, both members of Congress at this time. The recent gerrymander of the State threw them both in one district. Harris has grown quite popular of late with Democrats, notwithstanding he was once the candidate of the Republican Party in this district for a seat in Congress. He has opposed to him an independent fire-eater, of Rockingham, Mr. O'Ferrall, present representative of that county in the Virginia Legislature. He is bitterly opposed to both Grant and Greeley, and goes in for a straight-out Democrat. Many of the best citizens of his section agree with him, and will support him warmly as against the regular mongrel nominee. The Republicans have decided to support O'Ferrall, who, with these and men of his own way of thinking, will give him a respectable vote. In the Valley we are constantly gaining accessions to our party, and as Democracy is more disaffected there than in any other portion of the State, we may expect a largely-increased vote for Grant and Wilson.

The Eighth District embraces the county in which Hon. John S. Mosby resides. Your correspondent held a very pleasant interview with Col. Mosby upon the political condition of affairs in his section, and while I had heard he was favorable to the election of Gen. Grant, I was not prepared to find him, as he is, so earnestly engaged and so actively at work to defeat the Greeley move. One would almost believe he was an earnest Republican to talk with him casually, but on inquiry you would find him anything else. He feels a deep interest in carrying his county (Fauquier) for Grant and Wilson, and speaks confidently of his ability to do so. To succeed will be to create a wonderful revolution in a county which usually gives from nine to twelve hundred Democratic majority. Mosby is a wonderful man, and if he would consent to canvass the State for Gen. Grant, would so revolutionize it as to give it for Grant beyond a doubt. Gen. Eppa Hunton has been nominated by the Democrats of the Seventh District. He is a resident of Col. Mosby's county, and they are particular friends. Our party has made no nomination in this district, preferring to vote for an independent Grant Democrat if one will offer.

Maj. Richard H. Carter, of Col. Mosby's county, is almost persuaded to oppose Hunton, and being a Grant Democrat of great popularity, would poll a large vote, and give Hunton a close race. In case he refuses, a Republican will be nominated, no matter what the results, as the party demand that they shall have some one for whom to vote.

The Ninth District embraces most of the counties of the south-west, and gives ordinarily the largest Democratic majority of any district in the State. The Republicans have nominated Col. Robert W. Hughes, of Washington, United States District-Attorney for the Western district of Virginia, and the Democrats an old fossilized Militia General by the name of Bowen, of Tazewell County. There were forty-seven aspirants for the honor in this district, and Bowen was selected as a compromise candidate, the worst perhaps of the lot. It was supposed his nomination would be satisfactory to all concerned, but it seems Wm. P. Cecil, one of the disappointed Democrats, has announced his determination to run independent. Were he as popular as some of the other disappointed ones, he would divide the vote with the nominee, which would result in the election of Col. Hughes. As matters now stand in this district, the defeat of Hughes is by no means certain.

The Democrats here are greatly rejoiced over the finale of the Louisville Convention. We join them in their happiness, since we had a right to fear its results in this State. Mr. Lyons returned last night, but has not allowed himself to be interviewed.

Gen. Wickham has consented, I understand, to accept the position of Presidential Elector for this district in place of Samuel F. Maddox, who has been given a position in the Custom-house. Gen. Wickham's ability, coupled with his popularity, will add much strength to the ticket, and will result in the election of John Ambler Smith, Republican candidate for Congress.

Those of us who entertained the hope that the campaign would be conducted in a spirit of fairness and kindness begin already to see evidences of our mistake. Many of the Democratic canvassers and papers have commenced their usual low abuse of our active workers. The Fredericksburg *News*, in every issue, is blackguarding and abusing our candidate for Congress in that district, and the Charlottesville *Chronicle* of last week made a low and unjustifiable attack upon John W. Woltz, our secretary of the State Committee. There are reasons satisfactory to every Republican which prevent the chastisement of these creatures or from resorting to the usual Southern style of pistols and coffee. In the last-mentioned case, Mr. Woltz published a severe and bitter card, addressed to John H. Foster, the editor of the paper attacking him, which will more than likely result in a serious difficulty. I know it is only necessary for the two to meet to make the work red hot. Should this affair culminate as is expected it will, the feeling on both sides will grow more and more bitter, until we may expect a sad and deplorable condition of affairs in this State.

Let the chivalry of the State once realize that their cause, in which they have staked their honor and reputation, is lost, then they will grow more desperate than ever, and attempt, by abuse and intimidation, to accomplish what by honorable means they could not.

The murderer Fewell, who cowardly crept to the jail of Prince William and assassinated Jas. F. Clarke, the alleged seducer of his sister, is not sustained, as I expected he would be, by all the papers in the State. Several of them call upon the county to punish the wretch and vindicate the honor of the State. If Fewell is permitted to go unpunished it will leave a stain upon our old Commonwealth so black as to excite the pity of the civilized world. I predict he will not be harmed, but will be turned loose to disgrace the community forever in which he was reared.

A magnificent flag, with oil-paintings of Grant and Wilson, was raised at Culpeper Court-house on Friday last, amid the cheers and applause of at least a thousand devoted Republicans.

[illegible] were made, and a good time generally had. Such meetings do great good, and it is our determination to hold one [illegible] in every county in the State between now and election day. Our Democratic friends had promised the people of the State that Hon. Mr. Doolittle would tell them what he knew about reform, but since your exposure of what he knew about it in the past, they have concluded he would do little for Greeley, and have determined to let him stay at home. We are discovering in our Municipal Government, all in the hands of modern reformers, some things of a disgraceful character, which will, on a small scale, compare favorably with the exploits of Tweed & Co. in your City. Our Democratic friends are [illegible] about [illegible]. W. W.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Reports to the Republican National Committee—The Greeley Movement Declining Everywhere—Letters from Americans in Europe.

The Republican National Committee have been, during the past week, in receipt of letters from all parts of the Union. The advices from Alabama, Kansas, Indiana, Virginia, Louisiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Mississippi, Minnesota and California are of the most cheering character. The subjoined excerpts from letters received tell a story which will be confirmed in November:

J. L. P. writes from Alabama:

"The Democrats and Conservatives of Alabama are not very sanguine of Greeley's success, and of late many of them have come out decidedly against Greeley. They are very eager in their desire to get Republican documents and learn what Greeley has said about them. I am sure we shall get more Democratic votes in Alabama than the opposition will Republican votes."

R. R., from Carrollton, Ohio, writes:

"There were some Greeley Republicans in our county, but the number has diminished every day, until I can now hardly find but one. * * * The Republicans are waking up here, and are going into the canvass in earnest."

O. M. S. writes from Chetopa, Labette County, Kansas:

"Inclosed you will find an article taken from the New-York *Tribune*, said to come from 'An Intelligent Citizen of Kansas.' I claim there are some other intelligent citizens of Kansas who differ very materially from the gentleman in regard to the State of Kansas being safe for Greeley. Let the Greeleyites keep on hoping; they will be terribly disappointed if they do. The Republicans here are solid for Grant, and but few 'Liberals' can now be found, although there was considerable interest felt by some in the Cincinnati Convention. But Mr. Greeley's course there and since that time has not found much favor here, and the vote in November in Kansas will, I think, be a strictly party one."

W. W. writes from Indianapolis, Ind.:

"I have just arrived here from the southern part of the State, which I have traveled over pretty well, having made thirty-two speeches in that part of the State. The audiences everywhere have been immense, and the heartiest enthusiasm has prevailed. The Republicans are wide awake, and I have great faith we shall win a glorious victory in October. There has been an attempt made by the Democrats to colonize from the rebel element in Kentucky, but we will endeavor to guard against any such foul play."

E. R. T. writes from Massachusetts:

"We had the largest out-door meeting here (North Adams) last Saturday ever held in Northern Berkshire. Senator Wilson spoke about two hours to a crowd of about 3,000, and was listened to with the closest attention. We intend to raise our majority 300 more than it was in 1868, when it was 600."

J. W. W. writes from Richmond, Va.:

"The Greeley decline still continues. Our prospects brighten every day. I know of but two or three negroes going for Greeley, and I am sure the number will not be increased. They do not feel strong enough to forsake their old friends and rush into the embraces of their late enemies."

J. H. L. writes from New-Orleans, La.:

"The Republican Party of Louisiana has united in the support of one Grant and Wilson electoral ticket, and of a united State ticket, as follows: Governor, Wm. P. Kellogg; Lieut.-Gov., C. C. Antoine; Secretary of State, P. G. Deslonde; Attorney-General, A. P. Field; Congressman at large, P. B. S. Pinchback. We are now sure of carrying this State, both for our National and State tickets. Place Louisiana in your list of States that are sure for Grant and Wilson."

H. T. B. writes from St. Louis, Mo.:

"Our progress in the State continues to be very encouraging. I can hardly realize the great changes which have occurred in the last sixty days, previous to which it was generally conceded that we were in a great minority. If the next ten days continue to favor us as much as the last, the State will give us a handsome majority. We are straining every nerve to that end. Our State Convention on the 4th will be one of the best ever assembled in the State, and so far looks as if it would be most harmonious. * * * The Germans are acting manfully and nobly, and every day gives us evidence of their unshaken loyalty to our party, and that against the most urgent appeals to their national pride. Our colored voters have cooperated with an earnestness and a feeling which, to my mind, is a most conclusive evidence that a change of Administration is dreaded. That in proportion as the people in any part of the country think of the past dangers, and, thinking of them, determine not to trust those who failed the Government in its hour of trial. * * Grant and Wilson will receive the votes of more old-fashioned Democrats than any calculation has yet given them, and I don't believe that we will lose 1,000 Republican votes in the State. The fact is perfectly apparent that there is a reaction in the country, and that a happy and prosperous people begin to understand that their greatest enemies are in the ranks of the motley party which aims at personal success though the country be imperilled and ruined. The people are on their guard, and it will be impossible to deceive them. Hence the skies are becoming perfectly clear, and each day brings evidence of our coming victory."

B. R. L. writes from Bethlehem, Penn.:

"In South Bethlehem, where we never polled more than 82 votes, we have already the signatures of over 130 Democrats on the Grant and Hartranft Club."

A letter from E. D. C., Cincinnati, Ohio, says:

"The Liberals and Democrats have united pretty well all over the State and they are at work in earnest. But I am confident our last majority of 18,000 will not be diminished in October. The election is for Supreme Judge, Secretary of State, and minor officers, and the names on our ticket are of the very best. * * * The nominations of the Cincinnati Convention are a great disappointment to those dissatisfied and cold Republicans who looked to it. There is now but a very small sprinkling of Liberals in the State. The Germans are coming back to us by hundreds. They were exceedingly displeased at the nomination of Greeley, and they now cannot swallow him. Count Ohio safe for Grant."

The following letter was received from Mississippi a few days before the arrival by express of a Kukluх uniform, which has been the subject of considerable comment at the Republican National Committee's head-quarters. The uniform has been described in the TIMES:

"The accompanying Kuklux garb is an object which I used as testimony in the case of the United States vs. J. H. White et al., in Attala County. The owner was killed while wearing it, and his blood is upon it, together with the blood of several of his victims, which got upon it before his death. He was a Captain of a lodge of Kuklux in Attala. * * * We shall certainly carry the State in November for Grant. No serious disaffections have taken place, and we are daily growing in strength."

E. W. K. writes from Madison, Wis.:

"The Greeley bubble has burst in Wisconsin, and cannot assume any formidable shape so far as Liberal Republicans are concerned. If the Liberal movement in this State ever possessed any power it has now passed away. Its weakness is fully apparent, and confidence is restored among the Republicans that the State will be carried for Grant and Wilson by the usual majority. A vigorous contest will be pushed until November, and we shall certainly carry it."

A. R., from Minnesota, writes:

"Our State is safe for Grant. Put us down for an undiminished Republican majority in November."

J. C. writes from San Francisco, Cal.:

"Grant and Wilson Clubs are forming all over the State, many old Democrats joining them. We shall certainly give a handsome majority for the Philadelphia nominees."

The following letters from Americans across the broad Atlantic, show that Americans, though far distant, are fully alive to the issues at home:

A letter from Manchester, England, says:

"It is singular to observe what interest the people in this country take in our Presidential contest. All those who opposed the North during the war, all those who do not believe in Republican institutions, or rather nearly all; all those who have any interest in the Confederate debt, either of the Confederacy or other States, are strongly in favor of Horace Greeley. The last-mentioned class think that the payment of that debt will be endeavored to be made in the cause of good-feeling and the 'bridging of the bloody chasm,' which Greeley is to bring about. Those mentioned in the first class and many of those in the second, hope that Greeley will be elected, simply because such an event would make the nation ridiculous in the eyes of the world. But we have many staunch friends here who have been tried and proven true, who hope for the re-election of Gen. Grant, whose course as President has won the admiration of many doubtful men during our war."

A letter from Rotterdam, in the Netherlands, says:

"Could the American people—especially all wavering Republicans—learn the views of all liberal and unprejudiced men of the business world of Europe, they would find a glowing admiration of his policy as President—as warm as their admiration of him as General. The prosperity and quiet in all parts of the Union is remarked by all, and the faith in the management of our Government since it has been in his hands has been unlimited, and the best and most intelligent friends of our institutions hope he will be continued in office another four years. * * * Would it not be well to call home the thousands of Americans in Europe? I know but a few who are for a change in the Administration, and I think we could get 15,000 votes by doing so."

"On to Richmond."

Horace Greeley in 1861:

"We have confessed our own terrible mistake in the premises, and are trying to amend it. Gen. Scott has been equally ingenuous and candid. 'It was a miscalculation of forces,' he says of the recent disaster. That is the real truth. None of us had any idea of the immense numbers and tremendous enginery of war that the rebels had silently collected around their position at Manassas Junction. Whoever ordered or planned the attack on that position was utterly unaware of their strength."—*Tribune, July 27, 1861.*

Horace Greeley in 1868:

"The war cry 'Forward to Richmond' did not originate with me; but it is just what should have been uttered, and the words should have been translated into deeds. * * Those whose blundering incapacity or lack of purpose was responsible for these ills united in throwing the blame on the faithful few who had counseled justly, but whose urgent remonstrance they had never heeded. 'Forward to Richmond' was execrated as the impulse to disaster, even by some who had lustily echoed it."—*Recollections of a Busy Life, p. 403.*

HORACE GREELEY AND THE TRIBUNE.

Another Array of Disgusted Greeleyite Subscribers—Painful Doubts as to the Reported Prosperity of the "Organ"—The Slanderers of the Presidential Campaign—How Obscure Democrats Bloom into "Prominent Liberals."

A *Tribune* subscriber for thirteen years, signing himself G. W. T., writing from Lowell, Mass., under date of Sept. 2, declares that it cost him a great effort of will-power to turn his back on Horace Greeley, after having read his paper and occasionally listened to his speeches and lectures for such a long time. Duty to himself and to his country finally compelled him to do it, and now that he is "well rid of the whole stock, lock and barrel," he is not without a feeling of concern for the soul of poor old Horace while the latter remains in the camp of those who were once his bitterest foes. After referring to an inclosed subscription for the TIMES, the writer continues:

"To see the class of men who uphold the cause of Horace should be enough to convince all honest voters that Gen. Grant has reflected honor on the country; that he has brought us through a great civil war, while his opponent was counseling us to let the South go in peace, and that he is worthy of a second term."

N. B., of East Madison, N. Y., in a letter inclosing a subscription to the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, brings together a number of Mr. GREELEY's favorite phrases for "old-time Democrats" in an ingenious manner. N. B. had been a subscriber for the *Tribune* up to a recent date. He discontinued it, according to his own statement, because the familiar appearance of the head-line was not sufficient to counteract the pernicious influence of the matter contained in the editorial columns. This writer is evidently determined not to be caught a second time, as may be seen from the following proviso:

"I take the TIMES on the condition that it remains faithful to the Republican cause, *i. e.*, justice, fairness, advancement of the rights of humanity, honesty, and *true reform* from all political corruption—so unlike the Greeley reform, which means really reform from all truth, all honesty, all honor, all uprightness and all righteous principles."

Mr. F. J. Lee, of Howell, Mich., has become honestly indignant at the publication of a slanderous report which promises his State to Greeley and Brown by a *handsome* majority.

As the *Tribune* has made some capital out of the falsehood, Mr. Lee is now desirous of giving the Professor and his friends a chance to make something against a rainy day. Having just referred to an inclosed subscription to the TIMES, Mr. Lee continues:

"If Greeley's successors in the *Tribune* office believe that Michigan will go for their candidates next November, I will bet them $600 that Grant will have 10,000 majority; $600 that Grant will have 20,000 majority; $600 that Grant will have 30,000 majority; $600 that Grant will have 40,000 majority; the four bets to be taken together, and the money to be deposited in the Second National Bank, Detroit. The fact is, that Greeley, with all their blowing, cannot poll over ten or fifteen hundred votes in Michigan from the Republican Party, while Grant will get more than four times that number from the Democratic Party."

A. W., of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., confesses that he places very slight reliance upon a statement which recently appeared in the *Tribune*, claiming that the "mail" subscription list of that journal had largely increased since Mr. Greeley's political somersault. At the post-office in his town, the daily *Tribune* has now no circulation, while the weekly has been reduced to *five* copies, and the semi-weekly to *four*. Since this reduction the circulation of the daily TIMES has increased nineteen copies, the weekly *fifty* copies, and the semi-weekly *fifteen* copies. The writer, in conclusion, says: "I will also add that not one of the present subscribers to the *Tribune* is a 'Greeleyite.'"

L. F. B., of Coxsackie, says that the Greeley and Brown men of his town are in a very small majority, the reports in the *Tribune* to the contrary, notwithstanding. A Grant and Wilson Club, started some time since, has now 350 voting members, "all enthusiastic for the right." "Inclosed," says the writer, "please find $5 for the daily TIMES, for six months. I have been a subscriber to the *Tribune*, and am thankful that my time is up, and that I am no longer offended with the presence of that paper in my house."

L. R., of St. Albans, Vt., in the following communication, puts a great deal in a small space:

"Please send me the daily TIMES for another year. I consider it the most honest and useful paper in the world, and wish to subscribe for it as long as I live."

J. W. L., of Shade Gap, Huntingdon County, Pennsylvania, incloses a list of new subscribers to the TIMES, and takes occasion to remark that Greeley and his "sorehead" companions are making but slow progress in his section of country. The Republicans are all true to Grant, and he believes they will give a good account of themselves in November.

"Greeley," says the writer, "may think he is gaining ground here, but he will find his mistake when it is too late. Some Democrats are going for him, it is true, but if I mistake not, quite as many will cast their ballots for Grant and Wilson."

J. M. P., of Russell, N. Y., writes to say that, as far as his townsmen are concerned, the *Tribune* might as well be out of print altogether. The old subscribers have dropped it by degrees, since Mr. Greeley's apostacy, until there is not a single copy now taken from the Post-office. Even the Democrats do not show a desire to read it, believing, as they do, that Horace has been too severe upon them to gain absolution so speedily.

"What a pity it is," says J. M. P., "that poor old Horace ever lived to find himself so unpopular. If he had only died before he was seized with the ambition to become President, millions of people would have mourned for him as if he had been a kinsman. Now his friends of a lifetime despise him, and his enemies of a lifetime like him no better, if the whole truth was known. Inclosed please find a check. Send fifty copies of the WEEKLY TIMES to my address. The club increases rapidly."

H., in a lengthy communication from Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., takes pains to contradict the repeated falsehoods of *Tribune* correspondents in that section. First of all, he says that the persons who are said to have come from the Republican ranks to join the Greeley and Brown clubs—if there are any—are those of men who are, for the greater part, unqualifiedly in favor of Gen. Grant. He also wishes it understood that men have been styled "prominent" by the *Tribune* who are as obscure as Cowper's "peasant woman," their names having never before been in print. Fly Creek is especially referred to as the stronghold of "Liberals," whereas it has not yet been able to contribute a sufficient number to officer *one* club. The writer declares, moreover, that all the towns in the county have a decided Grant majority, and that this will be shown at the proper time. In conclusion H. says: "The TIMES is doing brilliant service in this campaign. I inclose a subscription to the daily."

Eight respectable citizens of Gypsum, in this State, who have become subscribers to the TIMES, inclose the copy of a letter which they have recently sent to the publisher of the *Tribune* asking a discontinuance of that paper. It is of the usual nature—upbraids Mr. Greeley for his unfair dealing in agreeing to give them a Republican journal for a certain period, and then violating the contract. The following is an extract from this letter:

"It [the *Tribune*] is now, in our opinion, a very weakly 'no organ,' petted and patronized by the most corrupt portion of the Democratic Party, whose apologist and defender it has become. Of course, it has ceased to reflect our views, and we wish it discontinued. Judging by the futile efforts of others, we have no hope of getting back the money paid for the paper, out of which we feel we have been wronged, but we can afford to lose it if your Association care to keep it. Please stop the paper from and after this date. If sent, we shall appoint one of our number to take it from the office and destroy it. We have transferred our subscriptions to the NEW-YORK TIMES."

Press Opinions on the Same Subject.

From the Portland Oregonian.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, beyond all question, is the ablest, fairest, and most trustworthy of the great journals of the country. It is now the leading Republican paper of the United States. The commanding position it occupies has been achieved by untiring energy and disinterested fidelity to the Republican Party. It holds the place as a leading Republican journal which was occupied by the *Tribune* before that paper formed its alliance with the Tammany and Kuklux Democracy. No other great paper equals the TIMES in the trustworthiness of its news. While the *Tribune* and the lesser Democratic organs were claiming North Carolina, the TIMES maintained that the State was Republican. No other paper takes so much pains to report political news accurately, and no great journal in the country is so well worthy of the support of the Republicans. The TIMES is taking the *Tribune's* old patrons by thousands.

From the Missouri Democrat.

The New-York *Tribune* boasts of its increasing circulation as an evidence of the popularity of the Greeley movement. Let us see about this. The *Tribune's* daily circulation never was very large, compared with that of its City contemporaries. But it has for years enjoyed a large weekly circulation among the manufacturing districts of the East and the farmers of the West—the former because of its tariff theories, and the latter because of its devotion to the Republican Party. Nine-tenths of its weekly subscriptions are received in the Winter months. When its present list was secured the *Tribune* was a protection organ and a Republican organ. Those who subscribed for that paper last Winter did so in the expectation of receiving this particular kind of a newspaper; and the *Tribune*, in receiving their subscriptions, agreed to furnish just such a newspaper. With the money of its subscribers in its coffers, it now proves false to its promises, and commits a fraud upon every man who paid for it before it bolted. The new subscribers of whom it boasts are Democrats, who will drop it like a hot potato after the November election. The day of reckoning for the *Tribune* will come next Winter, when the time for renewal of old subscriptions arrives. We will make a small wager that the *Tribune* will not be printing half as many copies of either daily or weekly a year from now as it is printing today. Big frauds are not easily repeated upon sensible people.

From the Bradford (Penn.) Reporter.

To the Chairman of the Republican Committee of Bradford County:

The undersigned Republicans, members of a club of subscribers to the New-York *Weekly Tribune*, made up at the Wyalusing Post-office, in the month of December, 1871, and paid in advance for one year, take this method of protesting against the fraud which has been practiced upon us through the influence of the following circular issued by the *Tribune* publisher:

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1871.

DEAR SIR: In view of the approaching Presidential election we are anxious to increase the circulation of the *Tribune*. Will you be kind enough to furnish us with the name of one good, active Republican at each post-office in your county, who would probably undertake to form a club for the *Weekly Tribune*, or increase the one already formed?

If you think with us that an increased circulation of the *Tribune will conduce to the election of the Republican candidate for President*, we shall be glad to have you comply with our request at an early day.

Very respectfully,
SAMUEL SINCLAIR,
Publisher.

The "one good active Republican" was found in Wyalusing to respond to the appeal of the above circular, and the *Tribune* took our money, and has since basely betrayed the principles of the Republican Party, and, as we believe, its editor, Horace Greeley, was then plotting to become the candidate of the Democratic Party for the Presidency.

We repudiate the new-found political principles of the *Tribune* and its apostate candidate for the Presidency against the hero who conquered the rebellion.

We are obliged for your efforts to secure for us a paper advocating Republican principles during the present campaign.

(Signed) R. B. Camp, A. E. Losey, S. C. Gaylord, O. D. Chamberlin, E. B. Stone, H. Banker, Justus Lewis, S. F. Taylor, D. C. Scovell, J. G. Stafford, Andrew Fee, H. S. Ackley, A. J. Lloyd, M. Stevens, U. S. Shover, Chester Goodel, J. E. Vaughan, John Vaughan, G. F. Chamberlain, J. L. Gaylord, J. H. Swartt, C. F. Stevens, J. F. Blocher, T. F. Brown, J. R. Taylor, C. S. Homet, M. T. Slotry, J. K. Newell, G. M. Baxby, L. P. Stafford.

Editorial Comment of same Paper.

While the editor of the *Tribune* was intriguing with the Democrats for the Presidential nomination the publisher of that paper was sending round a circular soliciting Republican aid to increase the circulation of his paper for the following reason:

"If you think, with us, that an increased circulation of the *Tribune* will conduce to the election of the Republican candidate for President, we shall be glad to have you comply with our request at an early day."

While the Republicans of Bradford were engaged in getting up clubs, agreeably to this request, Greeley was bargaining with the Democratic leaders, that the tone of the *Tribune* should be changed. Its readers will remember how faithfully he carried out his compact with the Democrats, and how gradually but surely the *Tribune* changed from a Republican to a Democratic organ.

Relying upon the implied, if not positive pledge, in the circular of the publisher of the *Tribune*, at least 1,000 Republicans in Bradford County subscribed and paid for the *Tribune*, supposing they were to receive a Republican newspaper. Probably not fifty of the number could now be persuaded to subscribe for that paper. *It is a serious question, how nearly this conduct on the part of the Tribune publisher comes within the purview of the statute for obtaining goods under false pretenses.*

As the *Tribune* has apostatized and gone back on its promises and its past professions, its subscribers in Bradford find themselves without such a newspaper as they needed and supposed they had paid for. It is useless to apply to the publisher of the *Tribune* to make restitution of the money thus fraudulently obtained. Such a request would only subject the asker to being called a "horse-thief, villain and liar." But partly to do justice to those who have paid their money for the *Tribune*, and to supply them with a sound and able City paper, arrangements have been made to send to each the WEEKLY NEW-YORK TIMES. If our Greeley friends see anything unlawful or horrible in that—they are welcome to express their indignation in their choicest phrases.

From the Boston Transcript.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is fast gaining in circulation in New-England. In the small town of Littleton, N. H., sixty copies are taken. A local paper there says that the *Tribune* has of late lost about one-half of its circulation in the place.

From the Hamilton (Canada) Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES having won a great reputation by its successful crusade against Tammany, has since added thereto by managing a series of picnics for all the poor children of New-York, thus converting itself into an amateur benevolent society.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The NEW-YORK TIMES claims a gain of 15,380 in its daily circulation during the past three months, and an increase in weekly circulation during the same time of 10,200. To a large extent the gain of the TIMES is probably the *Tribune's* loss.

From the Petersburg, (Va.) Index.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, the journal that stood single against the Tammany Ring, and overthrew it, this Summer, has set on foot a plan to provide excursions for the poorest and most neglected of the children in New-York, a plan which proved, under the management of the TIMES, thoroughly successful, furnishing an innocent and healthful pleasure to thousands of desolate lives.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Examiner.

Since the fall of the New-York *Tribune*, the NEW-YORK TIMES has met with wonderful success. Since the 25th of May the daily edition of the TIMES' circulation has increased 15,380, and the weekly 10,200. The muddling of Mr. Greeley's brain with the Presidency, and the *Tribune* espousing the cause of the rebels has resulted in placing the TIMES in the front rank of Republican newspapers. It is edited with very great ability, and worthy of the confidence of the Republican Party of the nation.

ITALY.

The Religious Orders and the State—Public Sentiment on the Question—The Attitude of the Pope—New Princes of the Church—The Influence of Garibaldi—A Letter to the Republic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIENNA, Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1872.

Since writing last, an authorized journal has given an analysis of the scheme of law which the Ministry has adopted touching the question of the religious orders at Rome, which will be brought before Parliament at the autumnal session. It does not differ essentially from that which we have all along supposed would be the plan of the moderate party. It is not sufficiently radical to suit the Opposition, and already criticism is begun in the organs of the extreme Left, and the counselors of the Crown are warned that the thoroughness of the measure which they have framed will be made the test of their continuance in power. The Ministry has been charged with a lack of courage on this question; that the fear of raising a storm of indignation among Catholics outside of Italy had caused the postponement of nearly two years, and has influenced some of the members of the Cabinet to desire the indefinite adjournment of Parliamentary action. As for public opinion within the Kingdom of Italy, it has been constantly expanding, and demanding with more and more energy the indiscriminate application to the religious orders and the convent property in Rome the law which has been in force for five or six years in the other parts of the country. Meanwhile the expropriation of convent property is going on in force of existing law, or that which authorizes the State to take possession of lands and buildings needed for public uses. A few days back, notice was given to the brothers of the great establishment of the Jesuits, in the centre of Rome, to give up the principal part of their house within a period of ten days. As you very well know, this property is connected with the Church of the Gesù, one of the most splendid, in its interior decorations, of any in Rome. The palace covers the entire quadrangle, and there is hardly another convent possession in the city more valuable, either for public or private uses. A considerable part of the buildings was erected at the expense of the Farnese family, about three centuries ago, and there lived for some years, and died, St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Order. Father Beckx, the present General of the Company, has his head-quarters in the palace, and there, indeed, is to be found the chief centre of that remarkable influence. You can well conceive of the shock which this summary act has given to those who had [illegible] up to the last [illegible] for the [illegible].

THE INTENTIONS OF THE POPE.

In connection with this, it is again more positively than ever asserted, that as soon as the discussion of the ecclesiastical property question is introduced into Parliament the Pope will quit Rome, and betake himself to Belgium. Of the probability of this, with the knowledge of the circumstances in your possession, you are quite as well qualified to judge as we are here. If Pius IX. sets out on such a voyage, it will be equivalent to taking the stump to arouse Europe from the lethargy and condition of indifference to the temporal cause into which it has fallen. The Pope speaks fluently three or four languages, and enjoys nothing better than to be called upon to harangue an audience; but it is doubtful whether he would be able to help the forlorn fortunes of the temporal cause by imitating the example of Andrew Johnson.

NEW PRINCES OF THE CHURCH.

We hear from Rome that in all probability the Pope will make a distribution of red hats at a consistory to be held in a few days. The College of Cardinals is now reduced to about forty, and it is several years since any new member has been added to the conclave. The Papal Nuncios at two or three European Courts are spoken of as candidates for the apostolic honor to which is to be added the name of Monsignor de Merode, the most important man now left in the Pope's household. The time is near, according to report, when an American prelate will be raised to the rank of a Prince of the Church.

THE INFLUENCE OF GARIBALDI.

Your eye has doubtless fallen upon the letter which Garibaldi has written to the Republicans of Italy upon the present duty and policy of the country. Garibaldi is still a power in the State, and however little value may be placed on his judgment in political affairs, it is necessary to take notice of what he writes, for his influence is great. It is not forgotten that he has been the most efficient of all the agents in the liberation of Italy, and the honesty of his patriotism has not been doubted by the most obstinate enemies of the Republican leader. In every public place all over Italy may be seen, side by side, the portraits of three men, who are considered the saviors of the nation—Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and Cavour; and the greatest of these, in the love and praise of the people, is Garibaldi. Thus when Garibaldi, in his benevolent weakness, chooses to speak to the public a new word, all ask: What does the hero say? In the present appeal to the party of the Italian Democracy, Garibaldi, instead of losing himself in a mass of sterile generalities, proposes very distinctly certain reforms which he wishes to see carried out. These are some of his words:

"Let the first article of the Constitution, which affirms the Catholic religion to be the religion of the State, be abolished. While it exists the so much extolled doctrine of liberty of conscience is an audacious hypocrisy. It should be abolished, and with it all the privileges which give the implacable enemies of the country and of civilization power to do harm, causing to cease the tyranny of the priests which is now officially recognized. To Rome, restored to Italy, is offered this mission of emancipation. Culpable is the Government which, in obsequiousness to diplomacy, and even in violation of duty, hesitates to apply to the capital city the rule in virtue of which, in the rest of the State, the religious corporations are abolished. It is necessary to insist, so that this scandal of leaving the disease where it is most infectious may be brought to an end. We demand the suppression of the religious corporations of Rome without delay and without restrictions. And since the bonds of ignorance cannot be broken without instruction, we must insist that it shall be gratuitous, obligatory and under the control of the laity. Without this the schools dominated over by the clerical sect, instead of educating, would pervert the people. The State can favor the doctrines of a blind faith, which prepares the slavery of conscience and of thought. Again, let it be reiterated—obligatory instruction in secular schools. The exigencies of finance demand decentralization, which should have for its base the municipal system, such as we find in the glorious traditions of our own Italy, and in the modern example of the United States. We must lend also a warm advocacy to the system of universal suffrage, which gives the dignity of citizen to those without inheritance, restoring to such a fundamental right; excluding only those who do not know how to read and write."

And in this strain Garibaldi goes on, his letter framing a sort of programme for the future for his party. Considerable notice has been taken of these latest utterances of the Republican chief, and the organs of all opinions have been more inclined to praise than to severely criticise them. With the death of Mazzini, has, without doubt, succeeded greater unity among Italian Republicans, and Garibaldi remains the single great leader of the struggles of forty years. Reconciliations have been brought about, and the aims and sympathies of the masses of followers are more in common, and the good conduct of Italians has at last elicited the approbation of even M. Thiers.

FIRM GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Another proof has just been given at Rome of the energy with which the authority is determined to act in seeing that respect is paid to the law, without distinction of persons or parties. Four schools for the instruction of female pupils, under the direction of the clerical power, have just been closed by an order from the Minister, for refusing to permit the examination which is required by the law for all educational establishments. The suspension will not be permanent, or only until such time as an assurance may be obtained of a willingness to conform to legal requirements. The new Minister of Public Instruction, Senor Scialoja, formerly at the head of the Department of Finance, is one of the ablest men in Italian public life, and much is expected of his ability to give a new impulse to the movement for [illegible], and the indifference caused by the [illegible] of his predecessor in the office. ANGELICO.

DONELSON AND SHILOH.

A Convincing Letter from Gen. Lew. Wallace—Another Pile of Slanders Swept Aside.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 28, 1872.

Editor Omaha Tribune and Republican:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 23d inst., asking if Gen. Grant was drunk at the battles of Donelson and Shiloh, and requesting full particulars. It was my fortune to be one of a council of war, assembled on Gen. Grant's boat at Fort Henry the day before the army moved on Fort Donelson. The council was in session the greater part of the afternoon. Gen. Grant presided in person, and was *perfectly sober*. There was a box of cigars on the table, but no liquor of any kind was seen or drunk. The army marched next morning (Feb. 12.) I shook hands with Gen. Grant when he mounted his horse and took his place in the column. *He was perfectly sober then.* The General left me behind to command at Fort Henry, but, by order, I rejoined him on the 14th at noon. He was at his head-quarters, close in rear of Gen. C. F. Smith's line of investments. There were crackers, coffee and cigars, but no liquor. In my presence, Gen. Grant wrote an order constituting the third division of his army, specifying precisely the regiments—our noble First Brigade among the rest—and assigning me to the command. I have the original order yet. It is lengthy and in Gen. Grant's own hand, as were nearly all the orders that came from him in that campaign. The guns were pounding away while he wrote. A drunken man could not have written it. The division was organized as it marched past on the road. Then Gen. Grant rode with me to designate my position in the centre. He showed not a sign of intoxication.

Next day about noon, while the First Division was being assembled and reorganized, Gen. Grant came where Gen. McClernand and I were, and after hearing an explanation of the misfortunes of the night, he ordered the lost position to be retaken. History tells what ensued. The interview lasted about twenty minutes. I remember Gen. Grant's appearance and manner well, for the moment was of great interest; in fact, it was the crisis of the battle. He was mounted, and held a telegram just received. He heard the story calmly and without interruption; then he flushed up, and, crushing the dispatch, ordered the assault. The flushing of the face was not from liquor; it was the visible emotion natural to a man in a position of vast responsibility receiving suddenly upon a decisive action. The draft upon his will can be appreciated by his enemies even, when they are told that the telegram he griped so hard was from Gen. Halleck, *directing him to retire, throw up defensive works, and wait for reinforcements.* Had he, failing the inspiration of his own genius, obeyed that order, Donelson would have been to our arms the empty success that Corinth was a little later. He was perfectly sober throughout the interview, and left us to direct a simultaneous assault by Gen. C. F. Smith. The morning of the surrender, after occupying the rebel works on the left of their line, I breakfasted with Gen. Buckner at his head-quarters, in Dover. An hour or two thereafter Gen. Grant appeared. I was with him some time. He wrote an order directing me to return to Fort Henry with my division. *He was perfectly sober.*

Next as to Pittsburg Landing. Sunday morning, the first day of the battle, Gen. Grant, hastening from Savannah to the field, fast as steam could carry him, stopped his boat alongside mine to ask some questions. A conversation took place between us across the guards of the steamers. Had he been in the slightest degree intoxicated, I would have observed it. He was *perfectly sober*. At 10 o'clock, from the field, he sent me an order to march to Pittsburg Landing. Unfortunately, the officer that brought it, by a mistake in its delivery, sent me to join the right of the army, at a point four miles from the Landing. When the mistake was corrected, I had marched, and put the whole rebel army between me and Pittsburg Landing. To save my division, and make the junction at the Landing, it was necessary to march back entirely around the left of the enemy. The movement took the afternoon, so that I did not see Gen. Grant again that day. Next morning, in the gray of the dawn, he came to me, and in person ordered my advance to the attack. One orderly was his entire escort. The following was the interview almost *verbatim*: "Good morning," he said to me. I raised my cap and replied, "Good morning, Sir." "Your guns are at work early." "Yes," I said; "and if you will observe, I have two batteries on one. The affair can't last long." He studied the direction of my line awhile, and then asked: "Are you ready to attack?" "Yes, Sir." He turned his horse's head toward the enemy, and with a quiet wave of the hand, said calmly, as if sitting in a parlor: "Then move straight out there." As he started off, I called to him: "Do you wish me to attack in any particular order?" "No. I leave that to your own discretion. Good morning." He was perfectly sober, and as confident as he was sober.

I saw him again about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. We were driving the enemy. Riding to my side, he said: "We are getting along very well. I think you had better make a quarter of a wheel to the right here, and change direction a little." "If I do that," I replied, "my left flank will be without support." "I'll see to that." He was perfectly sober when he left me.

This is a plain, unvarnished statement of what I saw of Gen. Grant during the battles to which you have alluded. Afterward I was his guest for weeks at City Point, and with him at table and on the road. I do not believe he touched liquor in that time. Still later, he was several times my guest at the Eutaw House in Baltimore. On such occasions I never failed to have wine for dinner, and he invariably refused to drink it. In conclusion, it is my opinion that Gen. Grant's career and successes are impossible to a drunkard.

Very respectfully, yours,
LEW. WALLACE.

Greeley's Approval of Secession—The Support it Brings Him.

Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, in his speech at Springfield, Ill., spoke of the claim that Greeley is supported by nearly all the Southern Democrats, and said: "Now there is reason in this. They took him because Horace Greeley himself in 1859, in 1860, and in the early part of 1861 occupied precisely the same ground upon this question of the right of secession that Davis, Beauregard, Lee, and the rest of them held, and most of them hold today. You will find in the *Tribune* in November and in December, 1860; in January, February and March, 1861, editorials upon that doctrine in which he justifies the right of the Southern States—the slave States, the cotton States, or even the Gulf States, to secede, and says that we have not the right to restrain them. Now I happen to know something personally about that thing. In the latter part of March and the first of April, 1861, I happened to be in Washington. Mr. Lincoln asked me to go down to Charleston and see what was the real state of feeling among the people down there about this question of secession, whether there was any Union element down there at all. I went. It didn't take me long to find out. There was just one Union man in the City of Charleston. I talked with men that I had known in my boyhood, and I asked them: 'What makes you so mad as to go into this thing. It will inevitably lead to war. The people of the United States will never stand that.' They laughed at me and said: 'Here is the leading abolition paper of the United States, the New-York *Tribune*, edited by Horace Greeley, that occupies just exactly the same grounds as we do, and promises us that if we go there will be no resistance.' Now, I don't know how it is with the good people here, but, for myself, I have seen so much of the unutterable woe which has come upon the country by that infernal doctrine of secession and State rights; I have seen so much agony, so many men sacrificed upon the altar of our country, that, so help me God! I would never vote for any man, I don't care who he is, who ever aided, abetted or countenanced that damnable doctrine. I don't know how any man who went into that war or believed in the war; any man who was a soldier, or the soldier's friend; any man who stayed at home and worked to carry out the sovereignty of the nation over these seceding States—how he could vote for this rascally combination. I know very well how the Southern rebels can do it. I know very well how those miserable wretches that disgraced the North, the peace-sneaking Democrats, the men that were discouraging all things that looked toward strengthening the armies of the country; the men that were avoiding the Provost-Marshal; the men that were encouraging deserters can do it. I can count a good many of them here in Illinois. These men are today, and ought to be, Greeley men. That is just where they belong. And these are the men that are prominent all through here now as the champions of this miserable Confederate party."

Was This the Beginning of the Plot?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the free distribution of the New-York *Tribune* by A. K. McClure, of Pennsylvania, as published in your paper of this date, reminds me of the fact that a very large number (several packages) of said *Tribune* were mailed to the State of Virginia for free distribution soon after the bailing of Jeff. Davis.

Each copy of said paper was sent with the individual address of the person for whom it was intended, and the persons to whom the papers were addressed were those who had been prominent in their efforts to dissolve the Union, and there were but few of such persons of any note in the vicinity where I resided who did not receive a copy thus sent.

How the names of such parties were obtained, and the purpose of the free distribution of the paper, directly after bailing the "traitor," I leave your readers to conclude. J.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Friday, Sept. 6, 1872.

ARKANSAS.

The Political History of Greeley's State Managers.

Who the Greeleyites Are—Brooks and His Gang—Rice and His Railroad Operations—Weakness of the Democracy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Saturday, Aug. 31, 1872.

The colored vote in this State is solid for Grant and the Republican Party. Every artifice and fraud have been used by the Greeley men in this State to bring the colored people to the support of the candidates of the Democracy, but all their efforts have proven futile. They look with suspicion upon any movement which threatens the supremacy of the Republican Party. They have been taught by experience that it is far easier for the Democratic Party to conquer a few Republicans out of office, who have freely shown their dissatisfaction thereat, than it is for a few Republicans to support the whole Democratic Party. The political fight in this State is as much between the Democrats and Republicans now, this year as in any former year [illegible]. Liberalism means Democracy in the Southern States, and no sophistry can deceive Republicans upon this point.

GREELEY'S MANAGERS IN ARKANSAS.

In 1870 Joseph Brooks, the present Liberal Democratic candidate for Governor, charged Gov. Clayton with selling out to the Democrats, after the manner of Senter, of Tennessee, and Gratz Brown, of Missouri. Brooks, with his partner in political trade and barter, Senator Rice, opened a fierce war upon Clayton. Brooks was at that period a candidate for the State Senate. The registrars (to register the qualified electors) were appointed by the Governor. In the registrars was vested the appointment of judges and clerks of election. Brooks and a notorious character named Hodges, then a Legislative candidate, who is guilty of every species of villainy, tried by bribery to induce the registrar of this county to fraudulently issue several hundred registration certificates to be used by the Brooks & Co. The night before the election of 1870 the Brooks men seized the polling places, and an election day pretended to hold an election on their own account, refusing to give way to the regular officers of election. The result was two elections were held in several of the principal precincts, followed by two sets of election returns. The subsequent Legislature refused to recognize the election held by Brooks' followers. Brooks in that canvass was the bitter and relentless opponent of Liberalism, Democracy and amnesty, the bitter hater of rebels and the advocate of high taxes; said in public speech that the rebels were alone responsible for the high taxes; that rebels had but two rights, one to be hung and one to be damned. Up to the 1st of May last, according to his professions, the Republican Party was the soul of morality and the Democratic Party the representative of all that is bad in the country. But he was a sore and disappointed man. He had been by turns a candidate for Congress, the United States Senate, and the State Senate, and was defeated in all his aspirations. He is a bold, bad man. He has been repeatedly charged with bribe-taking and other grave wrong-doing, which have never been successfully refuted. He stands charged by the Democrats, whose candidate he is today, with the acceptance of a twenty-five thousand dollar bribe in the matter of funding the State debt in 1869.

The Democracy in this State, last year scared by the shadow of Tammany, and the threatened dissolution of the Democracy, raised the cry of reform. Brooks, a defeated office-seeker, turned Reformer. It was an ill-fitting garment for him. Senator Rice, Greeley's chief man in Arkansas, is the leader of one of the most corrupt and unscrupulous rings in the country, North or South. He came to Arkansas a poor man—penniless. Today, he is one of the richest men in the State, and the same may be said of his ring associates. He has levied black-mail upon nearly every public enterprise and improvement in the State, and the sum total of his robberies—they can hardly be called by any other name—foots millions. One instance will illustrate: Rice, through his confederates here and with the aid of his position as United States Senator, stole the valuable franchise of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, with its rich land grant. He sold it out to Allen, of St. Louis, for $750,000. After setting aside forty thousand dollars, to buy up the next Legislature, the balance was divided among the "Reformers." The ring paper, (the *State Journal*,) after the division of the aforesaid black-mail, came out in favor of "universal suffrage, universal amnesty and honest men for office," which is their political sign-board for 1872.

The cry of 1870 that Clayton had sold out to the Democrats had drawn to Brooks support the major part of the colored vote in this county. He undoubtedly stood high in the estimation of the colored people at that time. Under cover of this friendship for him he commenced to educate them up to the new political front he had taken, to which he devoted two years earnest labor, all the time pledging himself as a friend of Grant and the Republican Party. They smelled his alliance with the Democracy and refused to trust him. It was a bold and unscrupulous undertaking; a deliberate attempt to betray the people who had trusted him with their all. Principle has no place with these men; anything for success is their motto. Rice played a double game; he bargained with the Democratic leaders to defeat the Republican Party, at the same time he was trying to gain the friendship of the President and the control of the federal appointments in this State, which would have given him the ascendency in the Republican Party of the State. This man had the position of Chairman of the Republican State Committee, the action of a majority of which he bolted, and called a separate convention for May 22, to send delegates to Philadelphia and nominate a State ticket. In the meantime Greeley and Brown had been nominated at Cincinnati, but this man refused to indorse that ticket. The Liberal Party of this State had a committee here since 1869 known by that name, sent delegates to Cincinnati, and approved the ticket made there. After Rice failed to control the Arkansas appointments, he returned here hastily from Washington to complete his alliance with the Democrats and go for Greeley. His convention was composed principally of his strikers, political vagabonds and Democrats, and had no political significance whatever. A large number of Republicans, who had been seduced into attending the Convention, believing it was what it professed to be in the interest of the Republican Party, left it in disgust when Rice's rascality was developed. Rice adopted resolutions indorsing Greeley and Brown, recognizing them as patriots of the first water, condemned Grant for making appointments in this State without Rice's consent, and declined to send delegates to Philadelphia for the reason that Grant was certain to be nominated there.

The Democrats want success, not reform. The Democratic Party here appear to be afraid of its own shadow. In their State Convention the Democrats openly acknowledged that there was no show of success for their party on their own account against the Republican Party, so concluded not to nominate a State ticket. The Democrats profess to possess a great desire for reform; they advocate reform with every breath, but they show how shallow are their professions when they consent to make their political fight under the banners of the most corrupt and unscrupulous ring that ever robbed a people or disgraced a State. Greeley's chief supporter in Louisiana—Warmoth—is a fit companion for his managers in this State, Rice, Brooks & Co. These men have done as much to cripple the prosperity of Arkansas as all the other causes put together. Greeley keeps very bad company in Arkansas.

The Unknown Tipton.

Hon. T. W. Tipton, of Nebraska, has been heard from again. He is the great champion of Greeleyism out that way, and some of the Republicans have sought ineffectually to engage him in a joint discussion on the issues of the day. His old colleague, Gen. J. M. Thayer, last essayed it. But Tipton declined, curtly, saying: "Since the Grant papers of our State have studiously kept my constituents ignorant of my true position in national politics, I must, in justice to myself, give a personal statement in my addresses as will not allow me to divide time with any one. Hence I must respectfully decline your joint discussion." Poor Tipton!

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
LOW PRICE.
THE
CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is unrivaled by straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1; and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago frontage to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,
7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.
A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED
AT 70 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond." THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,
BY
SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A

DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WALLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO
BANKERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN.
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Louisville City 7s.
Interest Payable in New-York.
For Sale by DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments.
FOR SALE BELOW PAR.
Also,
PIKE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10 PER CENT. BONDS.
Fifteen years to run, semi-annual interest in New-York.
FITCH, OTIS & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

OFFICE NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK COMPANY, NO. 254 SOUTH-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 31, 1872.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED TRUSTEES of a series of bonds made by the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, and secured by deed of trust made to us for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, said deed dated 1st of November, 1870, we Trustees hereby give notice to holders of same that the principal and interest will be paid on presentation at the office of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company, No. 254 South-st.

Notice is given herewith that the interest on same will cease on 1st day of October next.

FRANCIS SKIDDY, WM. L. COGSWELL, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.
EXTENSION RAILWAY
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible
GOLD BONDS,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.

Issued by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway to aid in building its EXTENSION into West, in a direct line from Champaign (185 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (32 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About 80 miles are already finished and 110 miles graded; the whole line, 217 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I., B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with 420 miles of road, located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of 343,330; valuation of real and personal estate, $151,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 27,000,000; value of farm products, $35,570,000, and live stock, $15,340,000; to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value. THE COUNTIES ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a Local Business that will make it a complete success. In addition to this it will have the entire Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road, connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, 300 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (91 miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than 1,000 miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This new East and West trunk route has no parallel competing line. The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central, and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west distances are materially reduced via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the popular line for travel and business. Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which will be issued only on completed road, take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at 90 and interest, and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., OF CHICAGO, ILL.
L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000.
The Subscription Books will Positively Close Oct. 1, 1872.

The whole amount of the Authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance will be issued to subscribers at par, payment for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

Twenty-five per cent. July 15, 25 per cent. Aug. 1, 25 per cent. Sept. 1, and 25 per cent. Oct. 1, 1872. Past due installments to be paid with interest at the time of subscription.

Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be positively closed at 3 P. M., Oct. 1, 1872.

The total amount of full-paid stock issued at this date is $414,750, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,950 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. Over 1,000 men are almost constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $3,500,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, (among which may be mentioned the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Chicago and North-western, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Michigan Central, Missouri Pacific, &c., &c.,) and the net profit on this work alone will be over $400,000. The Company is now offered work to the amount of more than $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which and further business necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive in part payment for their work railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The THIRTY ACRES of land in Chicago belonging to the Company, and on which their extensive machine and other shops are situated, is now worth nearly $300,000, and prominent real estate dealers say it will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000—an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 32,127 feet of bridges, 18 turning-tables and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The iron railroad and highway bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company, up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,489 14, or at the rate of $224,689 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of a considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made. State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

ILLINOIS INVESTMENT.
THE
Jacksonville, North-western & South-eastern Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
AT
85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, LONDON AND FRANKFORT.

This road will connect JACKSONVILLE, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, with MOUNT VERNON, and will furnish the Counties of Morgan, Sangamon, Macoupin, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Marion and Jefferson with the outlet long needed to transport their crops to market.

At Virden, where the deposits of bituminous coal are seven feet in depth, a large business will be created as soon as cheap transportation is assured by the construction of this road to accessible markets.

Thirty Miles from Jacksonville to Virden are already completed and fully equipped. Fifty miles will be finished in time to move the Autumn crops.

THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILROAD,
THE PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD,
THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R.,
THE INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
THE TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD,
THE VANDALIA AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD,
AND
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.,

Act as feeders to the road at various points.

Its connection, also, with the important roads now centering at Mount Vernon and Evansville must also secure it a large and remunerative traffic.

The road forms a part of a through route from St. Louis to the sea-board.

Running through a section of country thickly settled and producing large quantities of grain and lumber, with not an acre of waste land to be found anywhere in proximity to the road, its local traffic alone will amply secure the cost of building.

The issue of bonds is limited to $20,000 per mile, and we offer only $600,000 on the thirty miles of road already completed and in successful operation.

In view of the above facts, we recommend these Bonds on account of their ABSOLUTE SAFETY, and regard them as, in every way, a choice security. Pamphlets will be furnished on application.

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO.,
50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE
Land Grant Sinking Fund
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY,

Yielding over Nine per Cent. on the Investment.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President.

SHEPHERD KNAPP and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, Trustees for Bondholders.

Principal and interest payable in Gold at the National City Bank, New-York. We confidently assure investors that these Bonds are in every respect first class, and we recommend them as an entirely safe investment. All securities taken at Board prices in exchange. Circulars and information may be obtained at our office.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF BAYONNE,
Hudson County, N. J.

7 Per Cent. Improvement Bonds.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or part of

Thirty Thousand Dollars

of Improvement Bonds of the City of Bayonne, N. J., payable six years from the 2d of September, 1872, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the 1st of January and the 1st of July. These Bonds are to be issued, for the purpose of paying for street improvements, as authorized by the 67th section of the Act of Incorporation of said City, passed March 22, 1872, and by said Act the Assessments to be collected for said improvements are pledged for their payment.

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, or of $500, and the right is reserved to reject all bids not satisfactory.

Proposals must be sent to the undersigned by 12 o'clock M., on the 14th of SEPTEMBER, 1872.

J. CONNOR SMITH,
City Treasurer, Bergen Point, N. J.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
CHICAGO CITY 7s.
COOK COUNTY 7s.
CHICAGO PARK 7s.
Full particulars on application.
For sale by
GREENEBAUM BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 216 BROADWAY.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1872. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bondholders and stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company for the election of three directors, to fill vacancies caused by the expiration of terms of service, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 259 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. the 16th day of September instant, until 10 o'clock A. M. the 14th day of October next.

By order. W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 5, 1872. }

The stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open from 10½ to 11 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 25th inst. F. S. NOYES, Secretary.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Sept. 5, 1872. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., for the purchase of $100,000 seven per cent. Central-avenue Sewerage Bonds, due in 1882.

Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest. F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by HANNA BROS., No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 7 New-st. Investment securities a specialty.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS
On a Completed Road.
THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,
AND
Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 20 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,

The Pennsylvania Company, and

The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, 80 miles in the State of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, reciprocal interchange of business; all these Companies agree to throw all their freight and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road, thus insuring it, from the outset, a large volume of business. The holders of these Bonds are thus trebly secured:

First—By a first mortgage on a finished road now in full operation.

Secondly—By a contract for interchange of business with these prosperous and powerful corporations, controlling in its favor a vast amount of business.

Thirdly—By the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS by the above-mentioned three Companies.

The whole issue of the Bonds is $1,800,000, or $20,000 per mile, and but a limited amount are now offered to investors. Price, 92 1-2 and interest. Circulars and information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

8 PER CT. GOLD
FIRST-MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS
UPON A
COMPLETED RAILROAD.
The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

These Bonds bear 8 per cent. gold interest, payable quarterly in New-York, free of Government tax, being nearly 10 per cent. upon the investment, and yielding 60 per cent. more income than Governments.

The Road is completed and in operation, twelve miles of which pass through the celebrated

BLOCK COAL FIELD OF PARKE COUNTY.

Present price for a limited number of Bonds now remaining unsold, 87½ and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets and maps, furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-St., New-York.

THE BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD.
(MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND.
Convertible Gold Bonds,
$2,200,000 ISSUE.

Interest Payable February and August, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX. Bonds Offered for Sale only on Road Completed.

We confidently recommend them as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 90, and interest in currency, yielding nearly 9 per cent. on investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.

We offer the remainder of the Bonds of Greene County, Missouri, at 80 and interest, at which they pay over

ELEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on the investment. Bonds mature in nineteen years. Rate of interest eight per cent., payable in New-York. The entire debt of County is $415,000, while the taxable wealth is $8,000,000, (about one-half of its actual value,) all of which is liable for payment of bonds. Pamphlets with full particulars furnished on application.

GWYNNE & DAY, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.

Interest commences on the first of every month at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

BANK HOURS from 10 to 3 daily; also, Monday and Saturday evenings, 4½ to 6½ o'clock.

DIVIDENDS.

THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY will pay their regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., on demand, at their office, No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1872. WM. B. FLOWERY, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9:00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
3:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 5:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 7:00 A. M. and 6:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:15 A. M. and 6:15 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:30 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:05 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 5:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:30 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and [illegible]

JOHN BRADLEY, Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.
JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of August, A. D. 1872, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS C. BUNKER and CHARLES S. ROUSE, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 21st day of September, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Morris Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of August, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUST STEPHAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by August Stephan, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of September, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of September, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARY J. BEAUDINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Mary J. Beaudine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of October, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE PONTIAC GOLD COMPANY OF COLORADO.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Pontiac Gold Company of Colorado, heretofore doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon it's own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 7th day of September, A. D. 1872.

RICHARD H. RICKARD, Assignee, No. 19 Nassau-street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of the LODI PRINT WORKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Lodi Print-Works, bankrupt, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition of creditors, by said District Court.—August 29, 1872. NATHAN HOBART, No. 51 Leonard-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1872. }

Proposals are invited for marking the graves in the National Cemeteries, as required by law, to be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Proposals should state the price for each head-stone, properly inscribed and set at the head of the grave in each National Military Cemetery.

Bids may be for the whole work of all the cemeteries, or for that of several cemeteries in a district, or for a single cemetery.

The bonds required will be, in amount, twenty (20) per cent. of the whole amount of each contract.

All proposals received by the Quartermaster-General will be opened on the 12th day of October, 1872, at noon, at the office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C., in presence of bidders, and contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders as soon as a comparison of the samples and prices can be completed, provided the samples are deemed suitable by the Secretary of War.

All samples should be distinctly marked in order to prevent mistakes.

Lists of the cemeteries, with the number of graves in each, together with full information as to conditions, requirements, &c., will be furnished on application in writing to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Bvt. Major-General U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 8, 1872. }

Sealed proposals, to be made in duplicate, will be received at this office until ten (10) o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, September twenty-fifth, (25th,) 1872, for improving the Tennessee River, at the following shoals between Chattanooga and London, Tennessee, viz.: London, Harrison's, Sweetwater, Bogart's, Bacon's, Wilson's Island, Seven Islands and Long Island Shoals.

The work to be done consists generally of the excavation of rock, gravel, &c., the removal of snags and the construction of rip-rap dams—all in the river, the depth of water varying from a few inches to three (3) feet.

Detailed specifications and instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application at this office.

WALTER McFARLAND, Major of Engineers.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE FOURTH-AVENUE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1872. }

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 2 o'clock of the 20th day of September, 1872, for all the work on the Fourth-avenue Improvement, between 79th-st. and Harlem River, embracing a large amount of heavy work, excavation, tunnels, walls, bridges, &c.

Plans, specifications and blank proposals will be in readiness at this office on the 11th day of September, on and after which time the Engineers will be present to make explanations.

ALLAN CAMPBELL, ALFRED W. CRAVEN, EDWARD H. TRACY, J. C. BUCKHOUT. } Board of Engineers Fourth-avenue Improvement.

PROPOSALS FOR WHITE BERLIN GLOVES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28, 1872. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office in duplicate, (where proper forms will be furnished,) until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Oct. 7, 1872, for the delivery at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, of 70,000 pairs of White Berlin Gloves, assorted sizes, to conform to a sealed standard sample, which can be seen at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for White Berlin Gloves," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

L. C. EASTON, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HERTEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 187 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of June, 1872.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER, Administrator.
je18-law6mW

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC, BRITANNIC.

5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC ... Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.
BALTIC ... Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.
ATLANTIC ... Sept. 28, 2½ P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Russia...Wed'day, Sept. 11	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Sept. 14
Cuba...Wed'day, Sept. 18	Batavia...Sat'day, Sept. 21
Scotia...Wed'day, Sept. 25	Algeria...Sat'day, Sept. 28
Java...Wed'day, Oct. 2	Parthia...Sat'day, Oct. 5
China...Wed'day, Oct. 9	Calabria...Sat'day, Oct. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 11½ A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11, 1872. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.
ANCHOR LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Sept. 14	Caledonia	Sept. 11
India	Sept. 21	Olympia	Sept. 18
California	Sept. 28	Trinacria	Sept. 25
Australia	Oct. 5	Iowa	Oct. 2
Columbia	Oct. 12	Alexandria	Oct. —
Europa	Oct. 19	Britannia	Oct. 16

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL ... Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ... Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Sept. 21, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Thursday, Sept. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON ... ROUSSAN ... Saturday, Sept. 21
ST. LAURENT ... LEMARIE ... Saturday, Oct. 5
FRANCE ... DANRE ... Saturday, Oct. 19
VILLE DE PARIS ... SURMONT ... Saturday, Nov. 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First cabin ... $125 | Second cabin ... $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, Grogan ... Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, Thompson ... Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.
CANADA, Webster ... Saturday, Sept. 28, at 1 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
ERIN, Lawson ... Wed'day, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, Sumner ... Wed'day, Sept. 25, at 11 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas ... Wed'day, Oct. 9, at 9½ A. M.

Cabin passage ... $70 and $80, currency
Steerage ... $28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Whineray ... Sept. 11, at 12 M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price ... Sept. 18, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan ... Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman, Oct. 2, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price ... Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth ... Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, THURSDAY, Sept. 12, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Sept. 14, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, Sept. 17, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum ... Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir ... Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh ... Nov. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 11.
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman, Thurs., Sept. 19.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 25.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Oct. 2.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 23 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 20.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JAS. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 30th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 19.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Oct. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Sept. 10.
GEORGIA, Capt. Holmes, Thursday, Sept. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Sept. 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-western Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Sept. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, (via Nassau) Sept. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. R. Greene, Sept. 26.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER. Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:30 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The new steamers go to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Remarkable concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 363 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent. H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ALBANY AND TROY, BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 6th	5:00 A. M.	Friday, 6th	2:00 P. M.
Saturday, 7th	10:30 A. M.	Saturday, 7th	5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 8th	7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 8th	12:00 M.
Monday, 9th	7:30 A. M.	Monday, 9th	11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 10th	12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 11th	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th	1:30 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN.—FOOT FRANKLIN ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Friday, 6th	9:00 A. M.	Friday, 6th	3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 7th	12:00 M.	Monday, 9th	7:00 A. M.
Monday, 9th	12:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th	7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th	1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th	8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 11th	2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 12th	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th	3:30 P. M.		

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 21 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 23d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1.25.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot North Moore-st. daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier—Stm. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 2:30, and 23d-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS' & Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to E. B. Hart, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, Room No. 24, in the said City, on or before the 8th day of October, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of October, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock M.

That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 8th day of October, 1872.

That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being on both sides of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, between Eighth-avenue and the Harlem River, and extending on either side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, half the distance to the next streets thereto, in said City of New-York.

That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of November, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1872.

E. B. HART, J. S. HENNESSY, H. A. NELSON, } Commissioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will apply to the Board of Health on the 18th inst., for permit to slaughter animals. N. LEHMANN, No. 400 East 67th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; also work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.